BOMBAY COURIER.

VOLUME XXXV.] SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1825. [NUMBER 1718.

IT has been resolved, that all advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary of Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorized to publish them the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notifications of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified any Servant of the COMPANY or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21ST SEPTEMBER 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT,
REVENUE.

PROCLAMATION.

KALLINGROW SOOBAJEE Kumavisdar of Sumgumner in the Collector of Ahmednughur, and DAJEE CHINTAMUN Sheristadar in that district, having been convicted of embezzling the public Money entrusted to their charge, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to dismiss the said KALLINGROW SOOBAJEE and DAJEE CHINTAMUN from those situations, and to declare them incapable of ever serving the Hon'ble Company in any capacity whatsoever in future.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. FARISH,
Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
22d July 1825.

જાહેર-નામુ

એકુંદે-ઢાલીંગરાવ-શ્રુબાજી-કુમાવીશદાર નથા-દાજી-ચીંતામણ-શીરશ્તેદાર-પરગણે શંગમનેર-તાલુકે-અહમદનગર-નીરાબત-ઢાલેકટર-એ-બનો-જણાની-કશાતગ-રાર ઢારનાં-રૂપેઆ-હતા-તે-એ-બનો-જણાએ ખાધા-એવું-શાબીત-થકુ-તે-કુપર-હજરત બંદગાન-આલી-ગવરનર-શાહેબ-બાહાદુ રે-શ્રી-કોશલ-મધેથી-ઢાલીંગરાવ-શ્રુબાજી નથા-દાજી-ચીંતામણ-એ-બનો-જણાને-નોકરીથી-બરતરફ-કરીને-કુકમ-કરમા બોચે-જે-આજ-પઢી-એ-બનો-જણાને-શા-કાર-કુપનીનાં-કાંજ-કામ-મધે-રાખવા-સાએક-નથી-માટે-કદાપી-રાખવા-નહી *

તા-૨૨ માહે-જુલાઇ-શને ૧૮૨૫

અંગ્રેજી-મુકામ-મુબાઇ *

TRUE TRANSLATION,
W. H. WATHEN,
Per. Sec. to Govt.

શ્રી

મણીર મમ

બેજબે મ્રઉંગમ્રપ ખીમ્રજી મ મ્રષીબર્ પ ઘજીચીંતામણ જોર્ ખેર્ બર્ગજે ઉંગમનેર્ તાબીમે બ્રહમદબગર્ નીા મ્રબેમગર્ યંચે સ્વાધીન બર્મ્રજી બેમ્રબેતા તો મ્ર ણી ઘેબ્રજ્ઞ બબેંજાધીત મ્રજ્યાપ મ ઘજ્ઞત યંચીગાબબડ ગપ બર્ ભાઘેય બબ્રજીર્ બર્ઈબ્રજ્ઞજ્ઞ ઘ્રેબ્ર યાંણી મ્રઉંગમ્રપ ખીમ્રજી પ ઘજ્ઞ ચીંતામણ યાંજ બર્મ્રર્મેમજીબ્ર ઘર્નેમ્રે મરબ કુજ્મેમ મ્રબ્રબેીજ્ઞ ક ઘે બે યાપુઢેં બ્રહર્ક બજામ્યા બર્ મ્રબ મંબેનીચે ઘ્રેણત્યાણી મ્રબ્રંત ઠે પબ્યાજ્ઞ મ્રણમમ્રણીત બઘબ મ્રાજ્ઞ, ઠેબીજ્ઞેત

મેજીજ્ઞ 22 ઊઇઈ

બ્રજ્ઞ ૧૮૨૬ ઈંજ્રી

ઊમ્રજ્ઞ ઊંઘઈ

TRUE TRANSLATION,
W. H. WATHEN,
Per. Sec. to Govt.

FOR SALE
AT THE
COURIER OFFICE,
THE 9TH NO. OF
THE QUARTERLY
ARMY LIST,
OF
HIS MAJESTY'S
AND
THE HON'BLE COMPANY'S TROOPS
ON THE
BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENT,
FOR
APRIL, MAY, AND JUNE,
1825.
PRICE THREE RUPEES.
Bombay, 30th July 1825.

Higgs and Briggs
WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
On THURSDAY next, the 4th Proximo.
FIFTY KEGS
OF
WHITE HERRINGS,
JUST IMPORTED PER FARQUHARSON.

COARSE grey Cloth for Army Clothing. Small Blankets, Europe Palempores, ambrick and Muslin Handkerchiefs, red Bandanna Ditto, White Jean, Leno, Turbans, and other piece goods.

Meadows Street, 30th July 1825.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE FOR SALE

WALKER and McCLARY'S superior English Claret, imported per Cambridge, at per dozen .....Rs. 30
Excellent Bucellas, per the same Ship, at 18

Meadows Street, 30th July 1825.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
AN ELEGANT
BAROUCHE,
NEARLY NEW,

PAINTED Yellow and lined with green Morocco and Blue Cloth, and having Aprons and Lamps Complete.

PRICE Rs. 1000.

Meadows Street, 30th July, 1825.

MR. FRANCIS LUGRIN,
SURVIVING PARTNER OF THE LATE FIRM OF
LUGRIN AND WATSON,

TAKES the liberty of notifying to those Gentlemen who stand indebted to that Firm, that in consequence of the imperious necessity imposed upon MARTIN WEST Esq. the Registrar of the Supreme Court, in his Character of Administrator to the Estate of the late J. S. WATSON the deceased partner of that Firm, to adjust the Account of his intestate Estate without further delay, and of which necessity Mr. LUGRIN has been apprized.

Mr. LUGRIN begs to call the attention of those Creditors to the responsible situation in which he is thereby placed, and trusts they will make arrangements to effect an early and voluntary discharge of their respective Debts to the late Firm of LUGRIN and WATSON, and thereby obviate those consequences which must inevitably ensue from the Registrar of the Supreme Court taking the management of the recovery of those Debts under his own controul.

Bombay, 14th July 1825.

KEMPT AND CO.

WILL Sell by Public Aution, on Saturday, the 6th August,
AT THEIR ROOMS,

Sundry Articles of Household Furniture, of late Fashion, and in Excellent order.

The Property of a Gentleman now in England.

A Broadwood's Grand Piano Forte, with Stool.

PLATED WARE.

Dish Covers, Waiters of Sizes, Sauce Boats, Cruet-Stands and Pickle do. Candlesticks and French Ring Lamps for Table, with Painted Shades.

GLASS WARE.

An Elegant Set of Table and Deser Articles, deeply engraved Thistle Borders If the Set cannot be disposed of complete it will be Sold in Lots. Other Glass of description.

SUNDRIES.

Mahogany and Blackwood Wardrobes of Large size, made of the best seasoned materials, Jackwood and Blackwood Dressing Tables, Mahogany Sofa Table, Ditto Bedstead with solid Mahogany Pillars, a well finished Article, Jackwood Chairs. Cheval Looking Glass in Mahogany Frame, a very large Mirror twisted Gilt Pillars, Blackwood Cots, Children's Ditto, a large Persian Carpet as good as new.

AT 1 P. M.

Will be put up, if not previously disposed of by Private Sale, a valuable collection of Shells, arranged in two Large Satin Wood Cases, the Doors of which are formed by single plates of Glass.

Terms, Cash; and the lots to be cleared away within three days, otherwise they will be resold at the risk of the first Purchaser.

N. B. The Furniture will be ready for inspection on the 2nd of August.

Bombay, 30th July 1825.

KEMPT AND Co.

WILL Sell by Public Auction, on Saturday the 6th of August
TO CLOSE SEVERAL ACCOUNTS,

White Muslin Scarfs, White Handkerchiefs for Neck and Pocket, assorted Threads, Boxes of Benjamin, Woollen Shawls.

Bombay, 30th July 1825

WINES FOR SALE,
AT THE GODOWNS OF
MR PATRICK STEWART,

VERY Superior old Sherry imported per Cambridge in June 1824.
From Wilkinson Crosthwait and Co.
In Butts.....750 Rupees.
In Hhds.....375 ditto
In 6 dozen Cases...20 per doz.
From Christopher Smith, Sons and Co.
In Butts.....750 Rupees.
In Hhds .....350 ditto.
In 6 dozen Cases...9 Rs. per doz.
Madeira from Blackburn and Co.
In Pipe .....450 Rupees.
In 6 dozen Cases..16 Rs per doz.
Cape Madeira per Pipe 150 Rupees.
Hhds. 75 ditto.

Bombay, 30th July 1825.

A CARD.

WANTED a MESSMAN by the 7th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry —liberal terms will be granted. For particulars enquire of Messrs. Kempt and Co.

Asseerghur, 11th July 1825.

ખ ખ ૨

શ્રી-આશીરધરમાં ૭ મી-રીજમેંટ-ચુંબઇ-નેટીવ-ઇનફાંનતરીનીકે-તેને-શાંત એકક-મેશમેંન-જોઇએચ—એ-મેશવાલાઓ ધણે-શારો-લાવ-આપશે—એ-બાબત-ચોકશ-પુછવુ-ફેસ્યેતો-મીશીઅરશ-ફેમપ ટની-ફંમપનીને-જઇને-પુછે *

આશીરધર-તારીખ ૧૧ મી-જુલાઇ ૧૮૨૫

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE.
THE FIRST CLASS TEAK SHIP
CAMBRIDGE,
OF 800 TONS,

MAY be expected to arrive in all this month, and will sail for London on or about the 15th September.

Has excellent accommodations for Passengers, is lofty between Decks, carries a Surgeon, and is equipped in every respect as a regular Indiaman.

For particulars apply at the Office of Mr. PATRICK STEWART.

Bombay, 30th July 1825.

For Freight or Passage
TO
ENGLAND,
THE BOMBAY BUILT SHIP
JAMES SIBBALD,
OF
600 TONS,
Capt. J. K. Forbes,
(of The Honorable Company's Service,)

IS expected to arrive here in the month of August, and will return to London without delay.

The James Sibbald has very superior accommodations for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon.

Apply to MESSRS. FORBES AND CO.

Bombay, 22d July 1825.

THE TEAK BUILT SHIP
LADY EAST,
CAPT. TALBERT,
OF 600 TONS REGISTER,

IS shortly expected from New South Wales, and will sail for London in all August. Has excellent accommodations for Passengers.—For freight or passage apply to Messrs. REMINGTON, CRAWFORD AND CO.

Bombay, 16th July 1825.

THE
MULGRAVE CASTLE,
Jas. Ralph,
COMMANDER,
OF 400 TONS REGISTER,

WAS to leave England in all April, may be expected early in August, and will be despatched to London without delay. For freight or passage enquire of Messrs. REMINGTON, CRAWFORD AND CO.

Bombay, 16th July 1825.

L O S T,

FROM the office of the Superintendent of Marine, between the Morning of the 16th and that of the 20th Inst. A paper packet containing the Will of the late Lieut. T. B. Davis of the Hon'ble Company's Marine. Should any person find the said Will and will bring it to the Marine Office, they will receive a reward of TWO HUNDRED RUPEES.

Bombay, 29th July 1825.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT MUNCHERJEE MERWANJEE NOWROJEE hath mortgaged a HOUSE and GARDEN &c. (formerly the property of the late ROZARIO DE QUADROS), situated in the Back of the Garden of the late SIR MIGUEL DE LIMA E SOUZA, in Mazagon, in the ground called the *Ponkny House and Garden*; Any Person or persons having claim on the said HOUSE and GARDEN &c. he she or they are hereby required to make the same known to Messrs. JOAO JOZE FERNANDES and JOAO JOZE DE SOUZA within 14 days from the date hereof, or else the same will not be hereafter admitted.

Bombay, 30th July 1825.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT SOONDERJEE SEWJEE having purchased of AMEER SAHEB KOORLEY, BANOOBHOY and SHERRIFFA BEBEE, Son, Widow, and Daughter of the late BUNDOO BIN AMEDJEE COORLAY deceased, a certain MESSUAGE, TENEMENT, or DWELLING HOUSE, situate at or near New Mandavie, opposite to the Mussed of Maplaw Mamee, without the Fort Walls of Bombay; any person or persons having any claim or demand thereon, or being otherwise interested therein, are hereby requested to make known the same to DEWSEY SOONDERJEE, son of the said SOONDERJEE SEWJEE, or to Messrs. W. A. and E. C. MORGAN within fourteen days from the date hereof, or else they will be precluded therein.—Dated the 29th day of July 1825.

જાહેર•ખબર

ખબર•ફીઆંથી•આપીએચજે

શ્રુનદરજી•શીવજીએ•ધેકર•એક•મોહોટુ રેહેવાનુ•મરનાર•બનકુ•જીન•અકમદજી• ક્રુરલે•એનો•છોકરો•અમીર•શાકેબ•ક્રુરલે નથા•એની•ઘણીઆંણી•બનુબાજ•નથા• એની•છોકરી•શરીફાબીબી•એ•લોકો• પાશેથી•વેચાતુ•લીધુંછે—એ•ધેકર•શ્રી• બાકારકોટ•નવી•માંડવી•આગાલ•આપલા• આમીની•મશીદની•શામબેછે—એ•ઉપર• કરએક•લોક•અગાર•લોકોનો•દાવો•અગાર લેહેણ•કોએતો•તે•ઘણીઆએ•આજથી•દી ન ૧૪ ની•મુદતમાં•આવીને•શ્રુનદરજી• શીવજીનો•છોકરો•દેવશી•શ્રુનદરજીને•અગા ર•મીશીઅરશ•વીલીઅમ•આશબરનર•ત થા•જ્હનસંડ•ક્રાળ•મારગીનને•જાકેર•કરે• તેઆરપછી•એ•દાવો•કબુલ•કરશે•નહી *

તારીખ ૨૯ મી•જુલાઇ ૧૮૨૫

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of WILLIAM HENRY OTTEY deceased, late a Lieutenant in the service of the Honorable the United Company of English Merchants trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Military Establishment, may be granted out of the Ecclesiastical Court there to MARTIN WEST Esquire, Registrar of the said Ecclesiastical Court, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof. Dated this 29 h day of July 1825.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the estate and effects of GEORGE MARSHALL deceased, late a Captain in the service of the United Company of English Merchants trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Military Establishment, may be granted out of the Ecclesiastical Court there to MARTIN WEST Esquire, Registrar of the said Ecclesiastical Court, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 29th day of July 1825.

Additional Subscriptions received by Messrs. FORBES and Co. for the Repair &c. of the Buildings of King's College Aberdeen, viz.

William Lewis Esq.....	£5	5
Alexander Paton Esq. Surgeon...	5	5
Major Francis Farquharson.....	10	10

For the Bombay Courier.

FRENCH LADIES.

A curious subject, you will say, Mr Editor, and to confess the truth, I am of your opinion, but must suit subjects to circumstances; and knowing a fair English dame, beautiful in person, amiable in disposition, to express herself (inadvertently, I believe, for from the very bottom of my soul I think she has not a particle of malice or envy in her whole composition) in very light and disrespectful terms with regard to this portion of the lovely sex. Repeat what she said, I will not; but having had the honor, before I became old, to be acquainted with many French ladies, I wished in vain for an opportunity to let her know what follows:—I have always found them well informed, hospitable, polite, cheerful, kind, and sincere—not slaves to domestic affairs, but as attentive in that way as became their station. What may be termed false delicacy, in them I have never observed. In their society, ideas may be freely expressed, so long as decency is attended to, but the bounds of propriety must not be exceeded, whether those present be matrons or spinsters: I could never prove that the latter on changing their state conceived their liberty in any way augmented. I would never hear a syllable said against our own ladies, English, Scotch, Irish, or Welsh, but believe those of France, or of French descent, equally capable of rendering the other sex perfectly happy; and languid as we are apt to become in this part of the globe, I think the vivacity of the French lady must be peculiarly pleasing. I am aware they do not require such an advocate as myself, but if you think proper to insert this, Mr. Editor, you will oblige,

N. T.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 25TH JULY 1825.

By the Honorable the Governor in Council.

No. 243 of 1825.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following temporary appointments.

Pioneer Battalion.

Lieutenant J. B. F. Levery, to act as Adjutant during the absence of Lieutenant W. Laing, proceeding to sea for the recovery of his health, or until further orders.—Date of appointment 11th June, 1825.

8th Regiment N. I.

Lieutenant R. Sillar, to act as Adjutant to the left wing of that Regiment stationed at Kairah vice Sandwith.—Date of appointment 15th June, 1825.

Lieutenant W. Sandwith, attached to the 4th Extra Battalion as Interpreter and Quarter Master, to perform the duties of Interpreter in Hindoostanee to the left wing of the 8th Regiment Native Infantry.—Do. 15th June 1825.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is also pleased to confirm an order by the officer commanding the Surat Division of the Army, dated Surat 24th June 1825, appointing Assistant Surgeon Ormond, of the 10th Regiment Native Infantry, to officiate as Garrison Assistant Surgeon at Surat until further orders.

Bombay Castle, 28th July 1825.

No. 244 of 1825.—The appointment of Inspector of Hill Forts in the Dooab being no longer required, it is to be considered as abolished from this date.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Sec.

CORRESPONDENTS.

MASONICUS is under consideration. So is A TYRO.

We never insert births, marriages, or deaths, on anonymous information.

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY,

SATURDAY, JULY 30TH, 1825.

EXCHANGE.

On London..6 mon' 1 | 10d per Rupee.
Calcutta..30 days 106 B'y Rs. per 100 Sicca.
Madras.... ...do. 98½ B'y Rs. per 100 Madras

COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remittable.... 133 B'y Rs. per 100 Sicca.

We are still indebted to the Madras papers for our latest intelligence from Europe. The only intelligence of any consequence from the eastward is the fall of Munnipore, the official account of which will be found in our present Columns. The troops at Prome are stated to be healthy, and supplies abundant.

The following extract of a letter in the India Gazette affords rather a melancholy picture of the state of our troops in Aracan, in regard to health and efficiency:—

"The troops in fact are unhealthy beyond what we could have reasonably dreaded at this early stage of the wet season, and cholera, a mild form of it I hear, has shown itself in some corps to a considerable extent,—instead of 20, read 1600, or 2000 sick in camp. One whole corps, I understand, is removed into hospital. Before next season I should think they will require a fresh army. Did you know COCHRANE, of the Madras Medical Service? He died yesterday, and a great many of the Officers are now laid up with fevers of a very obstinate description. You can have no idea of the great scale every thing is done on here! They have made a *Dispensary*, where one of the medical staff is required to sit from 6 till 8 o'clock in the morning, and 6 to 7 at night to look at a stray sick bheestie or mitre who may chance to drop in. When relieved from this important duty, 2 or 300 sick Sepoys and Officers are to be seen and prescribed for. The forms of reports are also much altered, so that duty is doubled in most cases, as *two* forms must be made up, those prescribed by the regulations of the service, and the *new* ones."

The following intelligence has been brought by the Arab ship Futtul Baree, which left Juddah on the 2d and Mocha on the 12th instant. A small vessel is stated to have arrived at Juddah in eight days from Suez, bringing a firman from the Pacha of Egypt communicating the information that Ibrahim Pacha, after fighting with the Greeks up to the 16th April, had conquered the whole of the Morea, and taken 40 ships in the different ports. Great rejoicings are said to have taken place at Cairo, which were continued for three days at Juddah, after the receipt of this intelligence.

We believe no Egyptian letters have been received in Bombay, and as on former occasions rejoicings had taken place at Juddah for the conquest of the Morea, we still hope that on the present occasion there was no better foundation for them.

In the India Gazette of the 20th of June reference is made to an article in the WEEKLY MESSENGER on the subject of the GUACO plant, the South American antidote against the bites of venomous snakes. This plant is a species of creeper indiginous to several parts of South America, and which has received its name from the GUACO (a kind of hawk, which attacks and kills serpents), being observed by the natives when wounded in its battles with those venomous reptiles, to have recourse to this herb. It appears that the antidotal powers of this remedy, which were known to the natives from time immemorial, were kept a profound secret, but which have come at last to the knowledge of Europeans. It is now known beyond doubt that a few spoonfuls of the juice of the Guaco plant taken inwardly, while some of it is rubbed externally on punctures or incisions of the skin, will prevent injurious effects from the bites of venomous serpents; and so confident are the negroes in its virtues, that after due preparation with it they will handle the most venomous snakes

In the India Gazette of the 7th instant, there is also reference to the roots of a plant which grows in India, and which is supposed to be the one which the Monghoose has recourse to when wounded in attempting to kill venomous snakes. Instances are also mentioned of the application of this root to scorpions, rendering them harmless, and enabling them to be touched and handled without danger. We can speak with certainty from our own experience, that some of the natives possess the means of making scorpions perfectly harmless. We recollect once seeing a boy of about fifteen years of age, who handled those reptiles with perfect impunity. We naturally at first supposed that it was a deception, and that they had been subjected to some operation, which took away the power of doing injury; but we convinced ourselves that this was not the case, by taking him to a place were several large ones were dug out, and which he treated as familiarly, and with as little injury, as those he had first brought. On being asked what means he employed to charm them, he merely said he was a Syed, and that no scorpion had the power of hurting any one belonging to the sacred family.

The native who performed the feats we have alluded to, was an inhabitant of Cambay, where his family resided, and all of whom he described as being endued with similar powers. We perfectly agree with the Editor of the India Gazette, as to the importance of transplanting the Guaco plant, if possible, to this country, or of discovering the herb, if such exists, which proves an antidote in the instance of the Moonghoose, and which, from analogy, may be supposed to exert its virtues on other living animals.—We have brought the above circumstances to the notice of our readers, that those who have opportunities may be induced to make enquiry on this interesting subject.

GUZERAT.

"The rain commenced on the 30th ultimo, and fell in the most favorable manner until the 7th, since which we have had pleasant sunshine. This is precisely what is desirable for the agriculture of Guzuratte, and the price of grain is consequently reduced more than 20 per cent. The country is covered with verdure, and the Tanks and Wells are full of water, so that the want of Forage must immediately cease. The loss of cattle has, however, I fear been very great, tho' I trust not to such extent as is represented. During the scarcity Wheat was imported in great quantities from Malwa and sold cheaper than Bajeree, whereas the usual average is at 30 per cent dearer: the fact is curious, that the Bajeree ke rooti wallas would not change their diet, even for a better. Johnson, by telling the Trans-Tweedians that oats were the food of horses in England, has nearly rendered the name of land of cakes obsolete. I hope no Lexicographer will put the poor of this country above the cheap food which lies within the reach of a poor man's labour; "non qui parum habet sed qui plus cupit pauper est" says Seneca, and there are few wiser observations."

The EXTRAORDINARY published by our brother of the Gazette on Wednesday last, has, we have no doubt, created a very great sensation, and set all the Military and Political *developements*, both of the European and Native community, in a state of unusual ferment and activity. We were on the point of communicating the important intelligence ourselves, and if it had been simply mentioned, that a ship had been spoken, we should have taken the HOAX as kindly as possible; but there was something in the name of the steam vessel that startled us not a little, and made us wait for more authentic information. We dare say that those engaged in putting in practice this species of deception, often do it without meaning any harm, or even without supposing that it will be attended with any injurious effects: but whether this is the case or not, the invention and propagation of political intelligence, of such apparent importance as that just attempted to be pawned upon the public, cannot be too much reprobated or discouraged.

The following are the heads of intelligence said to have been obtained from the steam vessel, which was met with at sea on her way to Calcutta.

War between England and the continental Powers inevitable.—the cause, the recognition of the S. American States. Stocks had fallen greatly. Two fleets fitting out, one for the Mediterranean and the other for India. The greatest consternation prevailed on account of the reported failure of the Ava expedition; and the defection of the Bengal troops. Four general officers and 15,000 men were embarking for India. Sir G. Murray on his way to Madras, as Commander in Chief. A large naval promotion and extensive military brevet. Sir J. Malcolm appointed Ambassador in Persia. Ireland in a disturbed state. The steam vessel is said to have left the river *26th April*, and London the *2d May*.

We have much pleasure in the following, which was sent us by a friend.

Head Quarters Field Force, Dooab, Camp at Belgaum, 15th July 1825.

DIVISION ORDERS,

Lieutenant Colonel Pollok, C. B. was highly gratified at the appearance of the 23d Regt. or W. L. J. during its progress of this morning's Review, and the Inspection of the Regiment at yesterday's Parade was equally satisfactory. The evident adherence to the Regulations, and uniformity in every part of the dress and appointments that prevails throughout, reflects great credit on the judgment and exertions of Major Henry and the Staff of the Corps, and the appearance of the Companies in the most minute particular is equally creditable to the Officers of Companies. The steadiness of the men under arms, the smartness and accuracy of the formations, are particularly deserving notice, and the firings in File, especially, were close and well supported.

In thus expressing his approbation of the 23d Regiment, by whose former services and good conduct in the Field, Lieut. Colonel Pollok considers himself principally indebted for the distinguished mark of honor conferred on him by his Sovereign, he feels himself bound to express the very particular gratification afforded him in having found the Regiment in a condition so creditable to Major Henry and its Officers.

By order of Lieut. Col. Pollok, C. B. Commanding.
(Signed) G. K. BABINGTON,
Assist. Adjt. Gen.
Dooab Field.

ARRIVALS.—Captain S. D. Siordet, 20th Regt. Asst. Surgeon G. H. Davis, 17th Regt.

DEPARTURES—Lieut. and Adjt. J. Laing, Pioneers.

Capt R. O. Meriton, 2d E. Regt.
Capt. S. D. Siordet, 20th Regt.
Lieut. and Adjt. John Fawcett, 1st Extra Battalion.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE

AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—July 22d H. C. Cruizer Nautilus, Lieut. Wm. McDonald Commander, Returned from Sea.

Do. 28th Arab Ship Futtul Barree, Abdulla Nacquadah, from Juddah 2d July, and Mocha 12th July.

DEPARTURES.—July 25th Ship Lowjee Family, Wm. Lewis Commander, to China.

Do. Ship Amity, Thomas Johnson Commander, to Greenock.

Do. Ship Royal George, Stephenson Ellerby Commander, to London.

Do. H. C. Cruizer Nautilus, Lieut. Wm. McDonald Commander, to the Persian Gulph.

Passengers by the Ship Royal George.—Mrs. Hutchinson, Arthur Hutchinson, Mrs. Sutton, and Lieutenant Laing.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—July 9th, Brig Jessy, Captain F. Mouat, from Bimlipatam 12th May.

10th, Ship Abbasse, Nacoda Nane Not, from Muscat 10th June.

14th H. M. Ship Larne, Captain John Kingcome, from a Cruize.

Do. Brig Dotterel. Captain J. Hill, from Bombay 20th, and Cochin 27th June.

15th, Ship Madras, Captain R. N. Faye, from Plymouth 16th March, Madeira 9th April, and Cape of Good Hope 6th June.

Do. Ship Anne, Captain Worthington, from Mauritius 23d June.

DEPARTURES.—July 10th Ship Anna Robertson, Captain A. Henderson, for Rangoon.

Do. Persian Ship Rahimany, Naqudah Syed Been Sultan, for Calcutta.

12th, Schooner Ketch Mary Ann, Captain M, Jacob, for Negapatam and Colombo.

13th, Ship Hope, Captain J. Flint, for Calcutta.

Do. Dutch Brig Norfolk, Capt. M. Kingsall, for Pedang.

Do. H. M. Ship Tees. Captain F. Marryat, on a Cruize.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—June 30th Ship Gilmore, R. L. Laws, from London 9th, and Isle of Wight 23d February.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

July 2d American Ship Ninus, N. Frye, from Boston 18th February and Madras 23d June.

July 5th Ship Sultan, Thomas Mitchell, from Persian Gulph 4th May, Bombay 15th, and Madras 26th June.

July 6th Ship Fort William, Charles Gray, from Rangoon 20th June.

Ditto Coromandel, (off Calcutta) Thomas Boys, from London 22d February, Madeira 14th March, and last from Madras.

Do. French Ship Harponneur, C. Laing, from Havre de Grace 24th October, Bourbon, Mauritius, Pondicherry, and Madras 29th June.

Do. Constance, C. A. Gateau, from Bourbon, and Mauritius 5th June.

Passengers per Ship Gilmore.—Mrs. Laws, and Child; Mr. J. Howell, Indigo Planter; Mr. D. Ovenstone, Free Mariner; and Mr. J. T. Giels, Cadet.

Per American Ship Ninus from Boston :—Mr. L. Austin, Supercargo, From Madras.—Mr. J Johnstone, Surgeon; and Mrs. Caroline Johnston.

Per Coromandel, from London :—Mrs. Mumford & Mrs. Davey; Messrs. Landiman and Nicholet' Cadets; Mr. Beck; Mr. Brown, Free Mariner' from Mauritius.

Per Fort William from Rangoon :—Capt. Piper, H. M. 38th Regiment; Captain Tenneson, H. M. Royals; Lieutenant Thomas, H. M. 30th Regiment; Mr. Trigg, Assistant Surgeon, H. M. 14th Regiment; Lieutenant Curry, H. M. 89th Regiment; Lieutenant Macgregor, Bengal Artillery.

Per French Ship Harponneur, from Bourbon :—Mr. Julien Boudaut; Mr. Amthy Tinducey; Messrs. P. Perror and Charles Morel, Merchants, from Mauritius.

Per French Ship Constance, from Bourbon,—Mr D. Colignon; Messrs. Smith and Benjard, from Mauritius.

DEPARTURES.—June 29th Brig Ahmoody, D. Glass, for the West Coast of Sumatra.

July 5th Ship Charles Forbes, Thomas Bryden, for Bombay.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.—At St Thomas's Church, by the Reverend Mr. Davies, on the 7th of June 1825, Mr. William Spiers to Mrs. Sarah Spencer.

BIRTHS.—At Booj, on the 6th instant, the Lady of Captain Soppitt, 18th Regiment of a Son.

At Jaulna, on the 19th July, the lady of Captain Gibbings, of a Son.

DEATHS.—On the 14th June at the Residency Baroda, Caroline Eliza, infant Daughter of J. P. Willoughby Esq. aged eight months and twenty days.

At Poona, on the morning of the 21st July, after a short illness, Lieutenant Charles Dick Blachford. Adjt. 2d Troop of Horse Artilery, aged 31 years, son of Major General Blachford of this Establishment.

At Girgaum, on Friday the 22d instant, at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon, Mrs. E. Trash, aged 49 years, the Wife of Mr. Edward Trash, Chief Officer on board the H. C. Ship Elizabeth.

At Poonah, on Tuesday the 26th Instant, Matilda Frances, aged one year eleven months, and nine days, infant Daughter of Charles Ducat Esq. M. D.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.—At Bellary, on the 5th June, the wife of Sub-Conductor G. Morton, of a Son.

At Quilon, on the 13th of July, the Lady of Captain Charles Maxtone, of the 9th Regiment N. I. of a Son.

At Madras, on the 7th July, the Lady of P. Vans Agnew, Esq. of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—At Quilon, on the 2d July, the infant Son of Captain Charles Maxtone, who expired 9 hours after its Birth.

On Saturday, the 9th July, at the Presidency Black town, Ann. the infant Daughter of Mr. G. R. Mayers, aged one year and three months.

At Royapooram, on the 10th July, Mrs. Ann Childs, relict of the late Mr. George Childs.

On the morning of the 15th July at her Father's Residence, Spur Tank, Emma, third Daughter of Geo. Lys, Esq. aged 21 years and 10 months.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—At the Cape of Good Hope, on the 17th March, by Special Licence, Thomas Charles Harrison Esq. Bengal Medical Service, to Mary, the second Danghter of the Reverend G. W. Sturt, A. B. Colonial Chaplain of Simons' Town.

At Calcutta, on the 25th June, Mr. J. Bidgnall to Miss Margaret Han, only Daughter of the late Thomas Han, Esq. of Cossim Bazar.

At Calcutta, on Saturday, the 2d July, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend T. Thomason, Charles Richard Barwell, Esq. of the Hon'ble Company's Civil Service, to Ellen, second Daughter of the late Robert Fulcher, Esq.

BIRTHS.—At Chanda, near Nagpore, on the 16th June, the Lady of Lieutenant G. R. Crawfurd, Bengal Artillery, and Superintendent of Affairs, of a Son.

At Secundrabad, on the 17th June, the Lady of Doctor Campbell, of His Majesty's 30th Regiment, of a Daughter.

At Muttra, on the 19th June last, the Lady of Lt. H. Garstin, of the 10th N. Cavalry, of a Son

At Moderdarre Jussore, on the 20th June, the Lady of Charles Omer, Esq. of a Son.

At Calcutta, on the 24th June, Mrs. M. D'Rozario, of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 27th June at her house in the Durrumtollah, Mrs. Michael Meyers, of a San,

At the New Mint, on the 29th June, the Lady of Captain McLeod, of Engineers, of a son.

At Calcutta, on the 1st of July, the wife of Lieutenant J. W. J. Ousley, Arabic Professor in the College of Fort William, of a Daughter.

At Entaily, on Saturday, the 2d July, Mrs. Grigg, of a Son.

At Calcutta, on Saturday, the 2d July, Mrs. J. Cunningham, of a Son.

DEATHS.—On 19th June, the infant Son of Lieut. H. Garstin, 10th Native Cavalry.

At Calcutta, on the 28th June, the infant Daughter of Lieutenant G. S. Lawrenson.

At Calcutta, on the 29th June, Master Felix Lewis Rodrigues, the infant Son of Mr. A. Rodrigues, aged 3 years. 10 months and 22 days.

At Calcutta, on Wednesday the 29th June, Julia Best Goodall, aged 1 year and 7 months.

At Calcutta, on the 30th June, Mrs. Mary Anne Lawrenson, the Lady of Lieutenant P. S. Lawrenson, Bengal Artillery, aged 22 years and 7 months.

At Calcutta, on Saturday, the 2d July, the infant Son of Mr. Robert sevestre, aged 7 months and 29 day.

At Calcutta, on the 6th July, Mrs. Maria Rose, aged 23 years.

EUROPE, MARRIAGES, BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

MARRIAGES.—*Jan.* 4. At St Gregory's, Sudbury, the Rev. Jas. Lynch, Wesleyan missionary for Madras, to Miss Hannah Heffil Goslin, youngest daughter of Mr. John Goslin, of Colchester.

6. At St. Margaret's, Westminister, Capt. P. Campbell, C. B. of H. M.'s ship Ganges, to Margaret youngest daughter of the late Andrew Wauchope, Esq., of Niddrie Marischal, county of Edinburgh.

7. At Greenwich Church, Mr. R. Suter, of Suffolk-street, Southwark, to Anne, daughter of the late Major-Gen. Andrew Burn.

13. At Clapham Church, Charles Turner, Esq. Lieut. in the 35th Madras N. I., to Eliza, eldest daughter of the late Alex. Sketchley, Esq. of Clapham Rise.

15. At Drumsheuch House, near Edinburgh, Sir Da[illegible]ter Blair, bart., of Brownhill, to Elizabeth, second daughter of Sir John Hay, bart.

17. At Edinburgh, E. B. Glass, Esq., of the Hon. East India Company's civil service, to Catherine, second daughter of John G. Scott, Esq, of Sinton.

18. At Middle Church, James Watkins, Esq., captain in the 62d Bengal N. I., to Miss Mary Anne Watkins, only daughter of W. Watkins, Esq. of Shetton, county of Salop.

—At St. George's, Hanover-square, Lieut. Geo. Browne, of the royal horse artillery, to Harriet, second daughter of the late Robert Clerk, Esq., of the Madras civil service.

20. Colonel Sir John Sinclair, bart., of the Hon. East-India Company's service, to Miss Sarah Charlotte Carter, sister to the lady of Colonel H. S. Osborne, of Cecil Lodge, Cheshunt, Herts.

Lately. At Wesel, in Prussia, Sir Wm. Congreve bart. M. P, to Isabella, relict of the late H. N. M'Evoy Esq.

BIRTHS.—*Dec.* 31. In Lower Berkley-street, Portman-quare, the lady of Lieut-col. Lindsay, grenadier guards, of a daughter.

Jan. 4. At Chatham, the lady of Lieut.-col. Burgoyne, R. E. of a daughter.

6. At Elgin, Lady Dunbar, of Northfield, of a son.

8. The lady of Capt. John Lamb, of the ship Palmira, of a son.

11. At Castle Hill, Devon, lady Catherine Fellowes, of a son.

— In Cork, the Lady Audley, of a son.

17. In Grosvenor-square, the Countess of Verulam, of a daughter.

19. The lady of Capt. Biden of the H. C.'s ship Princess Charlotte of Wales, of a daughter.

22. Mrs. Hebbert, of 187, Strand, of a daughter.

DEATHS.—*Dec.* 15. In Sloane-street, Dr. S. T. Bridger, late surgeon in the Hon. East-India Company's service, aged 42.

21. At Bisham Abbey, in his 82d year, George Vansittart, Esq. formery M.P. for Bucks, in six succe-sive Parliaments.

24. At Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, Lieut-col-Home, of the Bombay establishment.

25. At Stratton, Capt. Robert Smith, in his 89th year. He was at the battles of Minden and Warburgh, and afterwards at Gibraltar during that memorable seige, where he greatly distinguished himself.

30. At Liverpool, Alex. Hamilton, Esq. F. R. S; a celebrated Oriental scholar, and the professor of Sanscrit and Hindoo literature, at the East-India College, Haileybury.

—The hon. Edward Bouverie, one of the commissioners of the navy.

31. Aged 67. Caroline, wife of John Fred. Garling, Esq., Red-lion Square, Bloomsbury.

Jan 7. At Chatham, Lieutenant A. D. Beatson, of the East India Company's engineers, eldest son of Maj. gen. A. Beaton, of Knowle Farm, Sussex.

9. At Gravesend, Mr. W. P. Bignell, second mate of the H. C.'s Ship Hythe. He was drowned by falling over a small boat in which he was proceeding to join the ship.

12 At Clifton, Caroline Mary, youngest daughter of the late Samuel Peat, Esq. of Calcutta.

15. At his seat, Killester, in the neighbourhood of Dublin, the Lord Viscount Newcomen.

18. At Leamington, Theodosius Vernon, fourth son of Lieutenant gen. Sir George Anson, K. C. B., M. P.

19. In Park Crescent, Portland-place, W. Fairlie, Esq formerly of Calcutta, in his 71st year.

20. At the Old Steine, Brighton, Alexander, youngest son of A. Riley, Esq, a native of New South Wales.

20. In Upper Norton-street, the Right Hon. Lord Herbert Windsor Stuart, son of the late, and uncle of the present Marquis of Bute.

24. At Gravesend, John Brown Esq., of the Hon. East India Company's service.

25. Suddenly, Capt. Perry, formerly of the East-India Company's service, but of the late years a pauper in Lambeth Workhouse.

26. At Leyton, in Essex, Joseph Cotton Esq. deputy master of the Trinity House.

— Alex. Tilloch, LL.D., long proprietor and conductor of "The Star" evening paper.

Lately. At Widworthy, near Honiton, aged 64, J. Harris. He was one of the 500 men who sailed in the Worcester to the East-Indies, under the command of Admiral Hughes, where, in several severe battles 410 of them were killed, leaving only 90 to return to their native country.

Lately. At Rathmines, in his 38th year, Major Fawcett, of H. M.'s late 99th regt.

— At Richmond, Surrey, aged 73, Adam Bell, Esq late of his Majesty's victualling department, Deptford

Madras Intelligence.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

JULY 15th, 1825.

6 per Cent. Paper 31 per Cent. Prem.
Old 5 " " uncertain
New 5 " " Prem. uncertain.

Exchange at 106½ Mad. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. the rate now adopted by the Merchants and Agents at Madras, in all Purchases and Sales of Government Securities.

Exchange on England 1 | 8½ at 3 months sight.
" " 1—9 at 6 Do. do.

Ditto on Bengal 104 at 107 Mad. R. per 100 Sa. Rs.
Ditto on Bombay par.

N. B.—Few transactions have taken place in Government Securities since the opening of the New Loan.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. W. A. Neave, Assistant to the Principal Collector and Magistrate of the Northern Division of Arcot.

Mr. C. E. Oakes, Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tinnevelly.

Mr. A. P. Onslow, Assistant to the Principal Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore.

Mr. J. Walker Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tinnevelly.

Mr. A. J. Cherry, Assistant to the Principal Collector and Magistrate of Tanjore.

Mr. C. J. Browne, Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Cuddapah.

H. M. Ship *Liffey*, Captain Coe, anchored in the Madras roads during the night of Wednesday last, and at sun rise the next morning hauled down her broad Pendant and saluted H. M. Ship *Boadicea* bearing the Pendant of Commodore Sir JAMES BRISBAINE, K. C. B. with eleven guns, which was returned by the *Boadicea* with nine.—We understand the *Liffey* sails for Trincomalie in the course of this week to refit for England, but will touch at this port before she leaves India.

[*Madras Courier, July 12th.*

The *Liffey*, we hear, sails in the course of this week for Trincomalie to refit, preparatory to her departure for England.

[*Madras Gaz. July 13.*

Supreme Court.—In the last Gazette we announced the commencement of the Criminal Session—The trials were completed on Monday, and the Session stands adjourned to the 18th, when sentence is to be passed upon two of the Prisoners. Since our former Notice, we have been favored by a Gentleman who was in Court at the time, with a Report—and an accurate one as we have reason to believe of *The Charge* delivered to the Grand Jury by the *Honorable the Chief Justice* Sir Ralph Palmer, and which we have now the pleasure of publishing. *His Lordship* addressed the Jury nearly as follows.

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury.

I may be—and believe I am a person of rather sanguine temperament of mind—Upon this our first introduction to each other, however, I cannot help expressing the extreme satisfaction I feel at the gratifying prospect which the Criminal Jurisdiction of this Court now seems to wear, and of hailing the present Calendar as a most suspicious omen of the lightness of our future labours.

Many probably have been the causes which have conjointly produced this happy effect.

United, however, to the wise and salutary measures of the Government—the promptitude the vigilance and the activity of the Police—I doubt not that the uniformly temperate, though firm manner in which the criminal law has been here administered ever since the establishment of the Supreme Court, has in part at least contributed to this present gratifying result.

To run through the list of those learned persons, to whom the administration of the law has from time to time been entrusted, and to dwell upon the merits and talents of each—commencing with him, who, as it were, laid the foundation of this Court, and who in his retirement with the same anxious, I may say indeed, with the same paternal solicitude, for its honor and prosperity which he felt while presiding in it, is now employing his leisure hours in the prosecution of a work, which when given to the public, will, I venture to say (from having been honoured with a perusal of it) be of the greatest practical utility and benefit to this Judicature, by making us all more intimately acquainted with those branches of Hindu Law, which by the wisdom of our Charter, are especially reserved to the native population;—to dwell I say, upon his merits and those of the other learned persons, who from time to time have adorned this Bench, and in their respective turns have contributed to raise in this part of British India, the present high character of British Justice, would, though a grateful and pleasing task to myself, be a most improper expenditure of your time.—I trust, however, that you will, notwithstanding, pardon my seizing the present opportunity, of here publicly adding to the unanimous sentiments of the other inhabitants of this Presidency, my humble but unfeigned tribute of admiration and respect for the talents, the virtues, and the integrity of those two distinguished Judges of this Court—whose respective Chairs—the one upon his higher preferment—the other upon his voluntary resignation, I have been successively (though I fear most unworthily) appointed to fill;—That the former, whose merits have been so justly acknowledged, and so honourably appreciated at home as to raise him without the slightest solicitation, or even the most distant expression of a wish on his part, to the highest Judicial situation in India, may he be blessed with continued health to enable him to discharge those arduous duties, for which he has here shewn himself to be so eminently qualified; and that the latter, who after a faithful and conscientious performance of the Judicial Functions during a period of (I believe) nearly 18 years, with so much honor to himself, and so much advantage to the Public, is now about to return to his native home, may, encircled by his family, and in the bosom of his friends, long and uninterruptedly enjoy the well-earned rewards of his labours;— while that both, though absent in person, may be ever so present to the minds of those who are here destined to supply their places—that by following their example, the *Supreme Court* may continue to deserve, and continue to enjoy, the respect and confidence of all its suitors, is my most anxious hope, and will be my constant prayer.

With respect to the latter object, in the novel and unprecedented situation in which I now find myself—an almost entire stranger to the Country—its Inhabitants, its Manners and its Usages—wholly dependent upon my own Judgment, and without the benefit of the assistance or co-operation of either of my Colleagues, I cannot help feeling at present more than ordinarily anxious. I am well assured however that as far as regards the usage and practice of the Court, I may—and I do therefore, with perfect confidence, rely upon the candour and liberality of the Members of the Profession, with whom I shall have the happiness to be here connected; not merely that no undue or unfair advantage will ever be taken—the bare suspicion of which I can assure them never once entered into my thoughts, but that I shall derive from them every aid and assistance which consistently with their duty to their Clients, their local experience will unable them to afford—in what I am now saying let me not for one moment be supposed as wishing in the slightest degree to restrict the utmost freedom of speech or argument, in the discussion of the cases which may now come before us, beyond those rules of practice, which in order to ensure regularity of proceeding must be adopted and adhered to by every Court of Justice; well satisfied as I am and ever have been, that a bold and enlightened Advocate is not merely one of the best safeguards to the purity of Justice, but the best friend and most valuable assistant to those who have to administer it. Whatever therefore may be thought conducive to the interest of the client, or as tending to correct any supposed erroneous impression of the Bench, and that can be urged consistently with the established rules and order of proceeding, I trust will ever be so with the utmost freedom and without the slightest reserve; for myself I am sure, and from the personal knowledge which I have of my Colleagues, I think I may with equal certainty for them say, that every argument so urged will always receive the consideration and attention it is entitled to; and if after all the Court should come to different and perhaps an erroneous conclusion, (for who amongst us is free from error), it will at least never be for the want of an anxious and earnest endeavour on our parts to arrive at the real truth and justice of the case.

Mutual forbearance—and mutual indulgence at times we shall all of us require—and I have no doubt:—readily give to each other.

Gentlemen—There is one other topic, not immediately connected with the Calendar, and but one upon which I am desirous of saying a few words, and they shall be but few. From the intimate acquaintance which many of you no doubt have with the general manners and usages of the country, the prevalence of particular offences, and the desired effect or otherwise of particular punishments;—It may sometimes occur to you, that an alteration in the practice and proceedings of this Court, may possibly be attended with advantage—Whenever such does happen to be the case, I trust that you will not fail to mention it, either in your presentments, or in such other mode as in the discharge of your official duties, may suggest itself to your minds as the proper course. That if the Court itself have not the authority to make the alterations proposed, they may at least, under the sanction of your recommendation, be enabled to lay them before those higher powers, who have at all times manifested the greatest anxiety to frame from time to time such additional laws, as may tend to promote the real welfare and happiness of their Indian, as well as European subjects. For the Court, as it is about to be composed, I will pledge myself, that no private or personal consideration will ever prevent their exercising any authority they may have in themselves, of modifying, altering, or correcting their own rules and practice, whenever there is a fair and rational probability, that such modification, correction or alteration, will tend to the real advancement of substantial justice.

Apologizing to you (Gentlemen) as I beg most unfeignedly to do, for having trespassed at such length upon your time with these general topics, and which, upon any other occasion than this our first meeting, I should never have thought of doing—I will not detain you now longer, than by a few observations upon the immediate duties which you have to perform, with reference to the particular offences comprised in the present Calendar.

There are, I believe, but two Cases that are likely to come before you. The one a case of uttering some counterfeit money knowing it to be so at the time. The other a case of Homicide. With respect to the first, I have only to say, that though you may not have such positive evidence laid before you as might enable you at once to pronounce upon the innocence or guilt of the party accused, yet as your province is merely, to enquire, if you should be of opinion, that there is sufficient to put the party upon his trial, it will be your duty to find the Bill; if any doubt should arise, when the evidence on both sides is gone into, and which can only be done satisfactorily in open Court, of course the accused will have the benefit.

With respect to the other case, although I cannot help expressing my regret and my surprize, that it should ever have come for trial in this Court, considering the statute that has passed since the accession of his present Majesty, yet being here, we are bound to deliver the Gaol, and must dispose of it. The Act of Parliament to which I allude, is the recent one of the 4 G. 4 c. 81, an Act, which, as it regards the administration of Criminal Justice in India, is calculated to be of the most essential benefit, I will not fatigue you by reading at length the particular clauses of this statute, which apply to the case in question; but you will find upon reference to the 2d, 3d and 4th Sections of it, that the first of them provides that persons accused of crimes 120 miles from the Presidency (which is the case of the man that will be brought under your consideration) can be tried by a Court Martial upon the spot where the offence is committed; and that by the following Section not only that he can be so tried, but that the local Magistrate before whom he is charged is *thereby required* to deliver him over to the Commanding Officer of the Regiment or detachment to which he belongs, for the purpose of his being so tried.—The object and wisdom of this Act is most obvious, being as well to prevent the possibility of the failure of justice, which is but too likely to arise from the numberless inconveniences of bringing from great distances Prisoners and their witnesses for trial at the respective Presidencies—as also to deter others from the commission of similar crimes, by holding fourth the moral certainty of an immediate punishment, upon the very spot where the offence is committed.

Why these advantages have not been had on the present occasion, I really am at a loss to discover, for this part of the Statute I confess does appear to my apprehension plain and intelligible beyond all manner of question; but be this as it may, the prisoner is here, and here he must be tried, and I can only therefore express my earnest hope, that such measures will be adopted for the future, that similar occurrences may not take place, nor this most useful and beneficial Law be converted into a dead letter upon the Statute Book—With respect to the facts of the individual case which is to be brought before you, I am in great hope that upon the evidence, it may turn out to be a case of Manslaughter; only as to which I will take the liberty of stating to you what the law is; leaving you to apply it to the facts as they shall be sworn before you, and to find the bill accordingly. The law then is this, *viz.* That where the death ensues from a sudden transport of passion, or heat of blood, arising from a reasonable provocation and without malice, the offence will amount to the crime of Manslaughter only; but on the other hand when there has been a

such previous provocation, or if there has been such the blood has had sufficient time to cool, or if there be any evidence of express malice; then the Crime is Murder.

And I should further state to you that with respect in what is, or what is not reasonable provocation, the Law is, that when the killing takes place by means of a deadly weapon, the mere words, or gestures, however insulting, would not be considered in themselves as amounting to reasonable provocation; but on the other hand where such words have been followed up by personal assault and violence, such would generally be considered as amounting to a provocation sufficient to reduce the crime to the lesser offence.

You will therefore apply this Law to the facts which shall come before you, and if upon the whole you are perfectly satisfied in your own minds that there was no malice on the part of the Prisoner towards the unfortunate deceased, and that the Prisoner received from the latter such provocation as might fairly and reasonably be supposed to produce in him a temporary suspension of his better reason, then you may find the Bill for Manslaughter only; but on the other hand, if it should appear to you that no such provocation was given, or that any express malice was shewn by the Prisoner to the deceased, then it will unquestionably be your duty to find a true Bill against the Prisoner for Murder.

I am not aware that I can say any thing further to you by way of explanation, and I will therefore immediately direct the Bills to be laid before you; and if in the consideration of them any unforeseen difficulty should arise, I shall be most happy to afford you any assistance in my power towards removing it.

The Court was occupied on Friday and Saturday with the trial of the Prisoners *Mocherauze Rumasawmy* and *Verasawmy*, charged with a conspiracy to defraud the Honorable Company; a verdict of *Guilty* was found by the Jury; and Sentence will be passed upon them on the 18th instant. The trial of *Patrick Foley* took place on Monday; the Jury brought in a verdict of Manslaughter---and he was sentenced to twelve months imprisonment, and to pay a fine of one Rupee. The Prisoner *Paupadoo*, convicted of uttering false coin, received the Sentence directed by the Statute ---*viz.* six months imprisonment, and to be kept to hard labour during the term of such imprisonment.

[*Govt. Gaz. July* 14.

Bell's Weekly Messenger of the 6th of March, received by the Ship *Madras*, mentions that a young man, who fills the situation of a coachman at Blackheath, has established his claim to the restored Earldom of Perth; his brother is now footman to Admiral Sir G. Martin, Naval Commander in Chief at Portsmouth. The honors and estates are at present enjoyed by Lady Gwydyr as heiress to the title.

Among the numerous new schemes in agitation is one which will greatly facilitate the intercourse with Gibraltar and Italy. Three Steam vessels are proposed to be established, to sail regularly as packet Ships for the conveyance of passengers and valuable goods, particularly silks.

The marriage of Prince Frederick of the Netherlands to a Princess of Prussia is, it is said, to take place on the 21st of April.

Spinning Manufactories and Assurance Companies are said to be established in Egypt; and even a Journal is spoken of as very likely to be shortly published there.

The *Times* says, "we understand that Government have made arrangements for immediately carrying out 2,000 Irish emigrants to Canada."

[*Mad. Gaz. July* 16.

Calcutta Intelligence.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY.	Rs. As.	7th July, 1825.	Rs. As.	SELL
Premium	28 0	Remittable Loan 6 P.Ct.	29 0	Premium.
Discount	3 0	5 Per Cent Loan 182-23..	4 0	Discount
At Par	2 8	4 Per Cent Loan.....	3 8	Ditto

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

CALCUTTA.

BUY. | SELL

1 11½ *a* 2 On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. Rs..... 2 0 *a* 2 1

Bombay 30 Days sight per 100 Bombay Rs. 98 *

Madras ditto 94 *a* 98 Sa. Rs. per 100 Madras Rs. *

Promissory Notes of the Java Govt. bearing interest at 7 p. ct. 2 per cent Premium.

Bank Shares, Premium 5.00 to 5.00 per Cent.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 28th June, 1825.

GENERAL ORDERS.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to promote the undermentioned Subaltern of 15 years standing and upwards to the Rank of Captain by Brevet in the East Indies only, from the 12th day of April 1824.

45th Foot---Lieutenant Hugh Forbes.

The undermentioned Officer has received His Excellency the Commander in Chief's Leave of Absence for the reason assigned:

16th Lancers---Cornet Havelock, from 1st August to 1st November, 1825, in extension no urgent private affairs.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 30th June, 1825.

The undermentioned Officers have received His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief's Leave of Absence for the Month of December last, for the periods specified against their respective names:

11th Light Dragoons.

Cornet Warrington, from 20th December 1824 to the 28th February 1825.

Captain Bond, from 25th December 1824 to the 24th March 1825.

16th Lancers.

Lieutenant Hamilton, from 25th December 1824, until required for Embarkation.

Cornet Penn, from 10th December 1824 to the 24th June 1825.

11th Foot.

Lieutenant Newman, from 25th December 1824 to the 24th March 1825.

Ensign Otter, from 20th December 1824, until required for Embarkation.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief,

THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G.*

Political Department, July 6, 1825.

The following copy of a Despatch from the Quarter Master General of the Army, is published for general information:—

To GEORGE SWINTON, Esq. *Secretary to Government Political Department.*

SIR—I have the honor to transmit you for the information of Government, Copy of a Letter, this day received from Lieutenant Pemberton, Officiating Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, who volunteered to accompany Gumbeer Sing from Sylhet to Munipoor.

I have, &c.

(Signed) RT. STEVENSON,
Quarter Master Gen. of the Army.

Quarter Master General's Office, Calcutta, 2d July, 1825.

Munipoor, June 15th, 1825.

To COL. R. STEVENSON, *Quarter Master General of the Army.*

SIR,---Lieutenant Brown's letter of the 12th ultimo, will have apprized you of my having volunteered to attempt reaching Munipoor, accompanied by Gumbeer Sing, and a Detachment from his Levy.

I have now the honor to inform you, for the information of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, that the Brigadier General, Commanding the Eastern Division, having sanctioned the proposal, I left Sylhet on the 17th ultimo, accompanied by Gumbeer Sing, expecting to reach Banskandy by the direct route of Goobabgung, Byragie Bazar, &c. but on arriving at the former village the road was found impracticable from the heavy rain that had fallen for several preceding days, and it became necessary to adhere to the left bank of the Barak river, by which circuitous route we reached Banskandy on the 23d. The following day was employed in making the necessary preparation for the march, and on the 25th, the force consisting of five hundred muskets under the personal command of Gumbeer Sing, crossed the Cheree Nullah, passed the low swampy ground in the vicinity of Luckipoor, and after traversing a range of hills, north of the Barak, encamped on the borders of the forest, west of the Jeree Nullah.

2. From this Nullah commences the ascent of the numerous and irregular ranges of hills, extending without a single interval of level ground for eighty miles, to the valley of Munipoor---I have the pleasure to annex a list of the few Naga villages in this route, all of which are situated on, or near the most lofty points of, the different ranges, and the various places at which we halted.

	M.	F.	Yds.
From Banskandy to Tookmu,...	11	5	89
Jeree Nullah,.....	6	7	204
Mookroo Ditto.....	11	4	0
Village of Kala Naga,.....	2	7	73
Barak Nullah,.....	7	0	0
Noongha,.....	5	7	56
Moonjiron Koona,.....	3	7	5
East saide of Kamboom,.....	7	0	0
Right Bank of Erung Nullah,...	4	2	39
Village of Awang Kool,.....	3	2	185
Eeyee Nullah,.....	3	6	0
Village of Noonie.....	3	5	148
Left Bank of Eyee,.....	5	0	163
Valley of Munipoor.....	10	2	197
Town and Stockade,.....	11	0	5
Total Perambulator distance..	96	0	11

3 Our progress had been considerable retarded by rain, and on reaching the village of Moonjerion-do on the 1st instant, we were compelled from the same cause to halt for three days, in which time the provisions became exhausted, and from that period to the day we entered Munipore the men had but a scanty and precarious supply of bad rice, obtained at most exorbitant rates from the Nagas of the different villages through which we passed. To these deprivations Gumbeer Sing's men, composed entirely of Munnipooreans, submitted without the slightest appearance of dissatisfaction, and cheerfully continued to advance, though constant rain had so much swollen the nullahs that it was necessary to throw bridges over the three principle ones, the Enraing, Eeyee and Toobut, the timber for which was in each instance, cut immediately after march, rendered peculiarly harassing from the mountainous nature of the country traversed.

4. On the 19th instant, the force marched from the left bank of the Eeyee Nullah, and commenced the ascent of the hills forming a western boundary to the valley of Munipoor, parties had been previously detached to take possession of two Naga villages, one on either flank, in which the Burmahs had stationed pickets, 12 miles in advance of the town. At 3 P. M. the village of Koongakool on the left was reached by one of the parties, and a few of the Burmahs captured, the other party was equally successful at Miangkeenow, where a large portion of the enemy was killed and some taken---the men were so much exhausted by the day's march and want of food that it was necessary to halt, although at such a crisis, rapidity of advance was most advisable.

5. At 2 o'clock, P. M. on the 11th, while attempts were making to obtain a small supply of rice for the men, from the few neighbouring villages, information was received that the Burmahs had evacuated the Stockade in the town, and we took possession of it the following day; every thing of value had been carried off and nothing was found in the Stockade, but a few Muskets, two Iron Guns, and about one hundred and twenty maunds of rice in husk; the enemy consisting of six hundred fighting men and as many followers, retreated in a Southerly direction, and information being yesterday given that they had stockaded themselves at a village called Undro about ten miles distant, Gumbeer Sing and myself, with two hundred men, went in pursuit of them. On reaching the Erie Nulla, six miles distant, we found that the enemy had again retreated, and subsequent intelligence proving that they had altogether left the district, I returned to Munipoor, and Gumbeer Sing proceeded to the Towban Purgunnah to make such arrangements for procuring supplies for his men as the exhausted state of this once fertile district will permit.

6. As the principal objects contemplated in attempting this advance were, the obtaining some accurate information regarding the different passes into the country, its resources, and the strength of the enemy, my attention is now wholly directed to their accomplishment; and I hope in a few days after my return to Sylhet to have the pleasure of transmitting plans of the Town, Stockade, and surrounding Country, together with a Map of the route from Bankskandy and such information as may eventually prove useful.

7. The favourable mention of Gumbeer Sing's name, will not, I trust, be considered presumptuous. To his energy, perseverance and skill, is the success of the undertaking principally attributable, and should his co-operation in any subsequent advance be required, it will I doubt not, be such as to reflect equal credit upon himself and men.

I have, &c.

(Signed) R. B. PEMBERTON, *Lieut. Offg. D. A. Q. M. Gl.*

(A True Copy)

(Signed) R. STEVENSON,
Qr. Mr. Gen. of the Army.

Published by Command of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

GEORGE SWINTON,
Sec. to the Govt.

The ARMY—Major General NICHOLS is appointed to the staff at Madras, vice Major General SEWELL resigned.

[*John Bull, July* 4.

An interesting paper on the History and present state of China, by Mr. DAVIES, one of the Supercargoes at Canton, had been read at a meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain, and has since been published. In noticing the Trade of the Celestial Empire, Mr. DAVIES is induced to diverge a little into the question of opening the Company's Tea Trade, at the expiration of their Charter;---and gives it as his opinion, that the measure will be highly impolitic, and attended with the effect of getting *worse* Teas, at *higher* prices. He thinks there is a great fallacy in the argument, drawn in favour of a Free Trade in Tea, from the ease and success with which the Americans prosecute it at Canton, inasmuch as they really trade under the benefits of the British Monopoly, and owe their success to its existence. Were this removed, Mr. DAVIES is clearly of opinion, that things would revert to the same troublesome capriciousness, and harassing uncertainty, which were experienced before the English obtained the footing and the respect, which they now enjoy at Canton. The whole paper of Mr. DAVIES is valuable for the information it contains, and we shall take an early opportunity of laying, at least the latter part of it, before our readers.

Literature has sustained a severe loss in the death of the veteran Dr. PARR, and in that of Dr. HAMILTON, Professor of Sanscrit and Hindoo Literature at the College of Haileybury.

[*John Bull, July* 6.

We copy the following literary announcement, which we have translated from the French, from the Asiatic Journal for February, as we conceive it must necessarily be very interesting to the Armenian community at Calcutta, and the other Presidencies.

"The NEW TESTAMENT translated for the first time into common Armenian by M. Zohrab, with the ancient *and learned* Armenian in the opposite page, one very thick octavo volume, full bound. This work is executed at Paris, at the expense of the London Bible Society."

These Bibles, we suppose, are chiefly intended for distribution in Persia and Asia Minor, where they will prove most acceptable presents to the poorer classes of Armenians; but still we imagine that every individual of that nation must be anxious to forward so good a work, and that the higher classes of the Armenians resident in India, must necessarily have many opportunities of furthering the interests of Christianity by procuring from England and distributing copies of these Testaments, which are no doubt, executed with the greatest accuracy and care. From the letter dated Shirauz, recently published in the Weekly Messenger, we learn, that the zealous Missionary, Mr Wolf, who has recently arrived at Shirauz, has established Schools in Aleppo, Bussorah, and Bushire, and means to establish others, in Julpha, Tabreez, Erivan, Erzeroom, &c. under the patronage of the British resident; it is not stated for whose instruction these schools are established, nor whether they are to be exclusively confined to the Jews, whose conversion the Reverend Gentleman is principally sent to endeavour to bring about. We hope not, and since we see that he has begun to distribute the Old and New Testaments among the *natives* generally, we are led to conclude, that the system of education intended to be pursued is such, that, at all events, all believers in Christianity will share its benefits.—Should that, however, not be the case, we think it would be well worth the consideration of the more opulent Armenian merchants and gentry, whether they could not render an essential service to their countrymen by taking this opportunity of providing for their religious instruction, and procuring a large supply of this new translation of the Testament into the colloquial Armenian in use at present.

[*Beng. Hurk. July* 8.

English News.

THE ARMY.

Major General Sir George Murray, G. C. B. and G. C. H., Lieutenant-General of the Ordnance, it is said, will succeed Lieutenant-General Lord Combermere, G. C. B. in the command of the troops in Ireland.

Lieutenant General Sir W. H. Clinton G. C. B. it is also said, will succeed Major-General Sir George Murray, as Lieut-General of the Ordnance Department.

The Detachment belonging to the above Corps, (31st) that were picked off the wreck of the Kent East Indiaman and conveyed to Liverpool, arrived in London by the Paddington Canal boat, on the 22d instant, and proceeded yesterday, on their route to Chatham.

War Office, 18th March, 1825.

2d Regt. of Life Guards, Lieut. Burrowes, to be Capt. by purchase, vice Ridon, who retires—Cornet and Sub Lieutenant Dallas to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Burrowes.—Beaumont, Gent. to be Cornet and Sub Lieut. by purchase, vice Dallas, 17th Feb.

3d Regt. of Light Drag. Lieut. M'Queen to be Capt. by purchase, vice Goff, who retires—Cornet Phillips to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice M'Queen.---Lockwood, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Phillips, 10th March.

10th Ditto, Nicholson, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Lord Fitzroy, promoted in the 63d Foot, 3d March.

1st or Grenadier Regt. of Foot Guards, Ensign and Lieutenant Coulson, from half pay Coldstream Foot Guards, to be Ensign and Lieutenant vice Davidson, who exchanges, receiving the difference, 10th March.

1st. Regt. of Foot.---To be Lieutenants.---Ensign Fraser from 38th Foot, by purchase, vice Stoyte, promoted 23d Feb.---Ensign M'Gregor, without purchase, vice Suies, deceased 10th March.

To be Ensign, without purchase, Robert John Hill, Gent. vice M'Gregor. 10th March.

8th Ditto.---Lieutenant Maclachlan has been superseded, he having obtained leave of absence on false pretences. 10th March.

10th Ditto.---Lieutenant Broom to be Capt. by purchase, vice Powell, who retires.---Ensign Hankey to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Broom. 10th March.

14th Ditto.---To be Ensigns, without purchase.---Ensign Smith, vice Kirkman, deceased, 28th March 1824---Ensign Nayler, vice Crawford, deceased, 21st March 1824.

To be Ensigns.---Capadose, Gent. vice Smith, 9th March—Budd, Gent. vice Nayler, 10th March.

38th Ditto, Ensign Ceuglan, from the 61st Foot, to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Mends, deceased 10th March.—Ensign Blake, from the 64th Foot to be Ensign vice Fraser promoted in the 1st Foot. 23d Feb.

64th Ditto, Kenyon, Gent. to be Ensign by purchase, vice Blake, appointed to the 38th Foot. 23d Feb.

73d Ditto, Assistant Surgeon Martin to be Surgeon, vice Owen, who retires upon half pay. 10th March.

79th Ditto, Fulton, Gent. to be Ensign by

(Continued in the Supplement.)

BOMBAY:—Printed and Published for the PROPRIETORS, at the Courier Press, No. 1, Church Gate Street, by *SHREECRUSTNA JAGONNATHJEE PRABHOO*, Hindoo, No. 15, Pallow Street, without the Fort of Bombay.

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS AND ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Subscribers about to change their Stations, are requested to give Notice thereof to the PROPRIETORS, who will pay due attention to their Orders.

Subscribers at out-stations, who require all extra papers to be forwarded to them by post, on the day of publication, are required to give orders to that effect.

SUPPLEMENT TO TH[illegible]

SATURDAY,

(*Continued from the last page.*)

purchase vice Moorsoom, promoted in the 7th Foot. 12th Feb.

87th, Ditto, Lieutenant Moore, to be Captain without purchase vice Clifford, deceased.—Ensign Harris to be Lieutenant vice Moore.---Loveday Gent. to be Ensign vice Harris. 18th August 1824.

88th Ditto, Assistant Surgeon Douze, from half pay, 8th West India Regiment, to be Assistant Surgeon vice M'Iver who exchanges. 10th March.

HOSPITAL STAFF——Hospital Assistant Crawford to be Assistant Surgeon to the Forces, vice Ameil, promoted in the 77th Foot. 10th March.

To be Hospital Assistants.---A. Connell, M. D. vice Crawford.---Ryon, M. D. vice Doherty, promoted. 10th March.

MEM.---Assistant Surgeon Gasrett, on half-pay 69th Foot, has resigned. 7th March.

Office of Ordnance, 15th March, 1825.

Royal Regt. of Artillery.---1st Lieutenant Cater to be Adjutant, vice Dhury, deceased.---Second Lieutenant Gilbert to be First Lieutenant.---Gent. Cadet Low to be Second Lieutenant.--First Lieutenant Wilford, from half pay, to be First Lieutenant, vice Cater, appointed adjutant. 28th Feb.

Corps of Royal Engineers.---Captain Harris, from the half pay to be Captain, vice Cheyne, retired on half pay. 8th March.

Office of Ordnance, March 21, 1825.

Royal Regiment of Artillery---Lieut.-Colonel Francis Rey to be Colonel, vice M. General Lemoine, deceased; dated March 2, 1825. Major George Crawford to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Rey; dated March 2, 1825. Captain and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Sir John May to be Major, vice Crawford; dated March 2, 1825. Second Captain John Cade Petley to be Captain, vice May; dated March 2, 1825. First Lieutenant Edmund Sheppard to be Second Captain; dated March 2, 1825. Second Lieutenant John Smith Keates to be First Lieutenant; dated March 2, 1825. Gentleman Cadet John Matson to be Second Lieutenant, vice Keates; dated March 2, 1825. Second Captain George Jones, from half pay, to be Second Captain, vice Pelley; dated March 2, 1825. First Lieutenant John Tyldon, from half pay, to be First Lieutenat vice Sheppard; dated March 2, 1825. Second Captain John James Chapman, from half pay, to be Second Captain, vice Duncan retired on half- pay; dated March 15, 1825.

In the House of Lords on Thursday the 25th of February, the Earl of Harrowby, by command of his Majesty, laid on the table papers relative to the Burmese war.---Ordered to be printed.

THE TRIAL AND CONVICTION OF DESHA THE GOVERNOR OF KENTUCKY'S SON, FOR MURDER.

(From the *New York Evening Post*, Feb. 22.)

A letter from Lexington, professing to give an account of this interesting affair, lately appeared in Snowden's Advocate, written, as it would appear, by some disposed to screen the murderer from punishment, in the course of which the writer asserted, that in order to intimidate the Jury who tried him, "a piece of paper was by some means or other conveyed to the Jury-room, on which was written a threat in these words "If the Jury did not bring in a verdict against the prisoner, Isaac B. Desha, they should be hung in effigy and burnt." In consequence of this the verdict has been set aside, and a new trial granted. The following letter, detailing the circumstances of this atrocious murder, as they came out on the trial, was taken from the same publication, and written in consequence of the appearance of that:—

"Mr. Editor---Your Paper of the 16th instant, contains an extract of a letter from Lexington, which should not pass without some animadversion. The writer, it appears, had attended the trial of Desha, and is, therefore, the less inexcusable for any misrepresentations, to detect which is the object of this communication.

"The late Francis Baker, Esq. was a gentleman of learning and talents from New Jersey, and was educated as a lawyer under the late Attorney General Woodruff, and removed to Natchez about nine years ago, where he became the proprietor and conductor of a public journal.

"In September last he set out on a journey to his native state, on horseback, and had necessarily to pass through the state of Kentucky. An attack of fever on the road compelled him to remain some days at Lexington to recover sufficient strength to pursue his journey. In this enfeebled state he left Lexington on the 1st Nov. and rode to a place called the Blue Licks, where he lodged. The next morning he rode to Doggett's tavern, where he fell in with Isaac B. Desha, the son of the Governor of Kentucky, and breakfasted in company with him and a large party of Desha's acquaintances. In this vicinity resided the murderer, his father, and father-in-law.

"The deceased was an entire stranger here, but he knew that Captain Bickley, with whom he had become acquainted at Natchez, lived in this neighbourhood, and feeling still too weak to continue his journey, he inquired the way to his house, with the intention of remaining there a day or two. Desha professed to be well acquainted with Captain Bickley, and said that he lived off the main road, that he was going to ride that way himself, and offered to show him the house. This fatal offer was accepted, and after breakfast they rode off together from Doggett's, each on horseback, in the presence of a number of persons, who witnessed their departure; Desha, with nothing about him but a horsewhip, heavily loaded with lead, and dressed in a roundabout jacket, with no coat or over-coat. In two or three hours afterwards, or between ten and eleven o'clock, Desha was seen in possession of the horse, saddle-bags, and pocket-book of the deceased, under the following circumstances: ---On a bye-road, or bridle path, gloomy and retired, the country mountainous and covered with wood, leading from the main road to Desha's, lives a man of the name of Ball, about two miles from Desha's. To this man's house the horse of the deceased ran up, and one of his sons got on him and rode off in search of the owner. He had not proceeded far when he met Desha on the path very much agitated, his hands and clothes stained with blood, and carrying a pair of saddle bags on his arm, which were afterwards found in the woods with the ends cut open, and proved to be the same with which the deceased left Doggett's, and the same that Desha was seen to carry on his arm. Desha claimed the mare (it was a white mare of a remarkable appearance the deceased rode) as his property, and said he had just bought her of a man who owed him and could not pay the money; got on her, and took the boy up behind him and rode off. In a few minutes afterwards, Desha's horse ran up to the same house, without a bridle, and another son of Ball's put on a bridle, and rode off in pursuit of Desha, whom he knew to be the owner. He had not gone far when he met Desha and his brother on the mare; a pocket book was in Desha's pantaloon's pocket, which one of the boys had a good opportunity of observing, for it dropped out of his pocket, and he dismounted and handed it up to him. The pocket book was afterwards found in the woods cut to pieces, and in evidence it appeared to be the same with which the deceased left Doggett's, and the same that was seen in Desha's pocket. When Desha left Doggett's, he had neither saddle bags nor pocket book; it would have been observed if he had, for he was clad in a round-about jacket, with shallow pockets. It also appeared in evidence, by a man residing at Desha's, that he never came home until evening, that he then walked round about the house with a pair of saddle bags on his arm, peeped in at the door, but went off without entering, and returning in two or three hours without the saddle bags. He had been married not quite a year to a respectable woman, who was so terrified at his manner and appearance, that she insisted upon going to her father's next morning, and actually left his house. The day after the murder a glove was found, which produced no alarm; but the following day the saddle bags were found in the woods, empty, and the ends cut open. This excited suspicion of some foul deed, and led to a further search of the woods, when the pocket book was found cut to pieces, and in a hollow tree not far distant eight shirts, with the marks cut out, a vest, a handkerchief, and four pair of stockings, and Desha's bridle tied to a tree where his horse had slipped it. The search was prosecuted, and the spot where the murder was committed was identified from the appearance of the ground; but the body was not found until the 8th, six days after the deed had been committed, when it was discovered in a gully, where it had been dragged about 190 yards down a hill. The scull was fractured by repeated blows of a heavy loaded whip or bludgeon, one stab in the breast, two bruises in the shoulder, and the throat cut from ear to ear, a shocking spectacle of human barbarity. There was a deep cut on the left thumb, from which it would appear that there was an endeavour made to ward off the fatal knife, and that the helpless sufferer was still conscious of his dreadful situation. The body was stripped of every thing but the shirt, which was marked 'Francis Baker' with durable ink, a vest, stockings, and one glove on the right hand. The next day pantaloons were found, very bloody, and in the watch fob 70 dollars in United States' bank notes, wrapped round a silver dollar, which had escaped the eye of the murderer; the watch gone; and at the distance of 200 yards the coat and hat were found, the latter much broken by the blows on the head; and at a shor[illegible] the butt end sha[illegible]

"The discovery o[illegible] ed in the possession of D[illegible] hension, at the house of his [illegible] is said to be a man of great respe[illegible] who, indignant at the injured h[illegible] family, declared that he should never[illegible] his house again, whether he was condemn[illegible] or acquitted. So satisfied was he of his guilt, that he and his terrified wife at once abandoned him to his fate. Indeed it is but too probable that this is not the first murder he has committed. Mr. D. a member of the bar, recently from Louisville, and now residing at Natchez, declares that Desha attempted to murder him in the same manner about a year ago. They were riding together on horseback, when Desha made some excuses for falling behind. A short time afterwards he looked round, and saw Desha with a club uplifted in the act of felling him from his horse; he clapt spurs to his horse, and escaped. He was silent from prudential considerations; he was a young man, unwilling to provke the resentment of a family so powerful and influential; he was about to leave Kentucky."

LIVERPOOL SHIP INCLINED PLANE COMPANY, CAPITAL ONE FARTHING.

IN SHARES OF $\frac{1}{10000}$TH OF A FARTHING.

At a meeting of the nobility, gentry, merchants, ship-owners, and other inhabitants of the town of Liverpool, held (by anticipation) at the Pig and Whistle, the 30th day of February, 1825,

Abraham Humbug, Esq., in the chair,

the meeting, having taken into serious consideration the absolute necessity for the formation of some plan to counteract the scheme of the intended Manchester "Ship Canal Company," in order to preserve the trade, and consequent existence of the ancient and loyal town and port of Liverpool; and having inspected and examined all the Encyclopædias, Mechanics' Magazines, and Philosophical Journals, for the purpose of ascertaining the most feasible plan for that purpose; and it appearing to the meeting that the safest and surest way would be to establish and form an *inclined plane from the Prince's Dock in Liverpool, to the site of the Liverpool and Manchester Rail-road*, up which, according to the principles of Sir Robert Sapping, a ship of any burthen can be drawn out of the water and carried to the highest elevation of the plane, with all her guns or cargo on board, so that a ship, with her cargo, might be heaved out of dock and carried on the inclined plane to the commencement of the rail-road, and be dragged thereon, by steam-engines, to Manchester, and there have her cargo discharged, without the expence of warehousing in Liverpool, or of carriages in which to convey the goods, and be loaded again and returned, *eodem modo*, to Liverpool, be popped into dock, and commence her outward voyage without further delay, a mode of conveyance so self-evidently cheaper and quicker than that of the "Manchester Ship Canal Company" that it would be a mere waste of time to offer comparisons or make any comments.

It was unanimously resolved,

That an inclined-plane, with requisite tackle for drawing up ships of any burthen, with their cargoes on board, be immediately formed from the Prince's Dock, in Liverpool, to communicate with the Liverpool and Manchester Railroad.

That a company be formed for that purpose, to be called "The Liverpool Ship-inclined-plane Company," the capital consisting of 10,000 shares of $\frac{1}{10000}$th of a farthing each.

That the following officers be appointed:

Director, Prince Hohenloe.

Engineer, Archimedes Crackscull, Esq.

COMMITTEE.

Baron Munchausen, | John Gulliver, Esq.,
Major Longbow, | Geoffey Gambado, Esq.

Attorney General, Henry Dennis Thunder Brougham, Esq.

Ordinary Accountant, Joseph Hume, Esq.

Simon Suckegg, Secretary.

The meeting having further considered, that the plan adopted by the ancients of having a tutelary deity to preside over their cities and undertakings was a very excellent one, and being of opinion that it would be equally consistent with the laws of gallantry and good policy to appoint a Lady Patroness to preside over this Company,

Resolved nem. con.

That the Lady-Patroness be Betty Martin.

Abraham Humbug, Esq. having left the chair, the same was taken by Sillybubble Cipher, Esq., when the thanks of the meeting were unanimously voted to Abraham Humbug, Esq, for his able and impartial conduct in the chair.

(Signed) SILLIBUBBLE CIPHER.

In future the[illegible] chemere wool, and[illegible] reason to hope, will ma[illegible] es; but the ornaments must[illegible] ental style than is usual in o[illegible] which they want will go farther [illegible] rior of Asia, where German, Engli[illegible] French goods have not yet found their w[illegible] they also study the predominant taste at the Leipsic fair with respect to the manufactures of their own country which may meet with a ready sale at Leipsic. The low duty on the transit of goods through Russia facilitates the trade by this channel, which may in time become important. On the other hand, the trade with Russian Poland is subject to many difficulties, but this is attended with the disadvantage to Russia that its furs must be sold in the China market much lower than formerly, while ordinary Canada furs meet with a sale in Leipsic.

LONDON,—THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1825.

There is a report that Sir Francis Burdett intends to retire from the House of Commons, by taking the Chiltern Hundreds, and that Mr. Brougham will stand for Westminster.

The Lords of the Treasury have addressed a letter to the Commissioners of Customs and Excise, directing them to take the reduced duties only on all wines delivered from the warehouses and quays for home consumption, from the date of the resolutions of the House of Commons, upon an understanding with the importers or owners that they will be answerable for any other rates or duties, if those resolutions should not ultimately pass into a law.

A very extensive associa[illegible] is about to be established for the manufacture of silk in England and Ireland.

The discipline of our public schools is expected to be made the subject of very strict enquiry. The chief ground for this scrutiny has been furnished by a melancholy transaction which recently took place at Eton School, where in consequence of some trifling misunderstanding, two of the scholars, one a son of Lord Shaftesbury, and the other of Colonel Wood, agreed to decide their quarrel by a pugilistic encounter. The result of the affair was the death of Lord Shaftesbury's son, who fell after fighting about two hours' time, and never spoke more. The Harrow Scholars have likewise been conducting themselves in a way which has called for the interference of the police.

Government is reported to have made arrangements for conveying 2000 Irish Emigrants out to Canada.

A new Mining Company has been started under the denomination of the "Mexican Company." The shares which were brought into the market yesterday bore a premium of £16 each.

The first stone of that stupendous undertaking the Thames Tunnel was laid yesterday with great ceremony by Mr. W. Smith, the Chairman of the Company. A vast concourse of persons was collected at Rotherhithe to witness the spectacle.

The New York papers which were received last night contain some official documents relative to the acknowledgment of South American Independence by the United States, and also respecting the suppression of piracy in the Spanish main. It appears from one of the documents connected with the last subject, that a request had been made by England for permission to land troops in Cuba, in order to pursue the pirates on shore. The Spanish Government however would not agree to this. The United States had previously made a similar application, and met with a like refusal. A survey of the Isthmus of Darien has virtually commenced, and the proposed canal to unite the Atlantic and Pacific is expected to be immediately set about. The route is to be by the river St. Juan and the lake of Nicaragua.

The rise in the value of South American securities was immense and instantaneous on the arrival of the glorious intelligence from Carthagena, of which we gave a summary in our last communication.

A great uproar was yesterday morning occasioned in the East India Company's Sale Room by the junior brokers, the moment the doors were opened, rushing in and taking their seats on the benches contiguous to the Chairman, which have heretofore been appropriated to

[illegible] have distanced m[illegible] I wish to propose t[illegible] the feelings of every Irish[illegible]n "The health of the Marqui[illegible]y, and prosperity to Ireland."

[illegible]is sentiment was drank with four times [illegible]our, and followed by repeated cheers.

Mr. Blake begged leave to return thanks for the Noble Marquis, and felt sure that no man could estimate more highly than that person the token that had just been given of his countrymen's attachment. In love for Ireland, and a desire to do equal and impartial justice to every inhabitant of that country, he felt confident no man surpassed the present Lord Lieutenant. (Applause.)

The Chairman---In proposing the next toast, Gentlemen, which I am happy to say is a standing toast with you, I shall propose the health of the immortal Duke of Wellington, who in military renown is inferior to no General of his age; and I pray that God Almighty will prosper the country that gave him birth.

This sentiment was drank with three times three, and was followed by "the Duke of York's March."

The Chairman---I have now to propose the health of another great Irishman, Champion, and Statesman, who would do honor to any country; and who has, I might say, been almost the salvation of his own. Gentlemen, I beg leave to give you the health of "The Marquis of Hastings, and the other ancient contributors to this Institution."

This sentiment was drank with three times three.

Here the secretary read a list of subscriptions, among which the Marquis of Londonderry was stated to have subscribed 50 guineas, the Marquis of Lansdowne 30*l.* the Marquis of Downshire 20*l.* Lord Strangford 5*l.* the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Huskisson, and Mr. Goulburn, 20 guineas each; the Hibernian Mining Company, 100 guineas; the St. Patrick's Assurance Company 50*l.*; Mr. O'Connell (monstrous applause) 5*l.*; and the Irish Provincial Bank 100 guineas; the whole of the subscriptions, as we were given to understand, amounted to 1554*l.* 3s.

The Chairman,---Gentlemen, after the report you have just heard from our Secretary, which certainly denotes a very large collection, I hope I may be allowed to travel out of the usual line pursued on these occasions, by proposing to you the health of an individual long known to me as a sincere friend, and honest man. Gentlemen, I beg leave to propose to you, the health of the Right Honorable the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who, during the whole course of his political life, has pursued one straight forward course, and than whom a better and honester man never existed.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer rose and said---"How can I express, Gentlemen, the feelings which have been excited by the kind and flattering manner in which you have been pleased to receive the mention of my name? It is impossible---I feel myself unequal to the task. But I assure you that it is no ordinary gratification---although I have not the honour to be an Irishman, and cannot pretend to the right of sitting as one of your Vice Presidents---yet I can assure you that it is no ordinary gratification to me that I have the honour to attend this Anniversary. I feel that, not merely from the utility and the benefit which this excellent Institution is calculated to bestow of itself, but because I lay peculiar stress, and attach peculiar importance to every circumstance which shall bring into closer connection, in any, the smallest degree, those who are my countrymen in England, and those who are my fellow-subjects in Ireland. (Loud cheering.) Although the hand of nature has separated our two islands, yet the voice of nature tells us that we are one people, bound together by the common feeling of brothers. Long may this anniversary be celebrated; long may its influence spread, and its benefits be extended. Long may I have the gratification of believing that when your countrymen, within the precincts of their own land, are celebrating this day, which to Irishmen is so dear, they will reflect with no unkindly feeling upon that union which reigns here of all classes and all opinions, bound to the attainment of one object---that of rescuing these children from what might perhaps otherwise have been irretrievable destitution. Gentlemen, I drink your healths with all my heart, and wish prosperity to this Society."

Chairman.---I humbly beg leave to propose to your consideration the literary talents of our country, which have distinguished us in so many ways, but have conferred a sort of peculiar renown on the Irish Bar, at the head of which I am happy to reckon a Learned Friend of mine. (Cries of O'Connell, O'Connell.) Gentlemen, I propose the health of the Irish Bar.---Drank with three times three.

Mr. O'Connell rose to return thanks. He acknowledged that he was accustomed to public speaking, and he could not attribute to any want of practice the want of sufficiency, which then came over him, to return thanks, for the share which he might claim in the honour just conferred on the Irish Bar. That Bar, he was proud to say, possessed many Gentlemen of eminent talents, and among them was included that most distinguished individual whom he might then, for the first time, call his Right Honourable Friend, the Attorney-General for Ireland, whose name he should, from that moment, ever cherish as one of the best friends of his country. Had he talents equal to those of that Right Honourable Gentleman, he might be able to give utterance to the overflowings of his heart, such as came over him at receiving the honour just conferred on him and on his profession by the toast, given in an assembly, called together for the high and benevolent purposes of charity. Of that great and distinguished individual he might say, that he was without a rival in his own country, and without a superior in this; and that to the most splendid talents he added the greatest domestic virtues. He (Mr. O'Connell) regretted that, in compliance with duties these virtues imposed on him, he had been torn from the meeting of that day. In his public duties he never failed, and to them he made every sacrifice. He scorned to decorate his virtues with the tinsel of ornament---they were pure wrought metal; and nothing resembled his wit but the sparkling brilliancy and solidity of the diamond. He was only one of that profession which, possessing a galaxy of talents, shed glory on their country, and shines with a perfectly pure light, putting to blush and to shame the darkness which still hovered over some places. It was a happy thing for that country, that under all her vicissitudes, she still had the glory of many celebrated persons to console her in her day of tribulation. (Cheers.)---That profession had not, indeed, found in the paltry remuneration of pecuniary reward, the consolation for the labours of the mid-night lamp---those labours which had given the hue of age to the cheek of youth, but had sought a more permanent glory in serving and defending their country. They had thrown off the robes, *cedant arma togæ*, to lead their country to victory. There was a general feeling in that profession in favour of the Right Hon. Gentleman who had just before addressed them, and from the glorious exhibition of that night, he could say, that one of the Ministers whom the King had selected, was the man whom the people, if they had the power, would choose for their Minister. In that assembly, where the Irish were partaking of English charity, where the sons and daughters of Ireland who were in want and in distress, found they were orphans no more---in that assembly, where British charity had so largely provided for distresses, his own feelings had been warmed into greater kindliness. These more kindly feelings he should henceforward cherish, and if ever he had had a harsher feeling, he prayed they might forget it, and blot it out for ever. The Learned Gentleman sat down amidst continued cheers.

Toast---"The Vice-Presidents."

The Duke of Leinster returned thanks.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer thought the Meeting would allow him, before the Marquis of Lansdown rose to speak as one of the Vice-Presidents, to propose his health in his individual capacity. The Noble Marquis was as much distinguished by the virtues of his private life as by his public talents. Ireland, he was sure, could boast of no better landlord, and England of no Nobleman who had on every occasion more contributed to the welfare of Ireland, or who had its prosperity more at heart. He was sure the toast would be cordially drunk with three times three.

The Marquis of Lansdown said, although he was made to speak on compulsion, he could assure the Meeting he did not attend there by compulsion. There was no part of his conduct which he thought had so much tended to obtain for him the kindness he had received, as the interest he took in the prosperity of that Institution, first, as a most useful charity, and connected with the education of the lower classes; and secondly, as tending to exercise a most salutary influence on the minds of the higher orders. He had seen the Society in a state of difficulty---he had assisted in the efforts which had been made to surmount those difficulties, and he had seen the efforts which had been made triumphant. This would never have been accomplished but for the determination never to lose sight of the object, till it was completely attained; it would never have been accomplished but for the determination to lay aside every inferior consideration, and meet together cordially like Irishmen, with Irish hearts (Cheers). The interests of the country, to which all were attached, would ever be promoted by a similar determination. For the sake of both countries, for the interest of all, he hoped that whenever difficulties beset us, they would be met with the same determination to surmount them, and the same determination to keep constantly in view the object to be attained. In the pursuit of all such objects as the one for which that Meeting was assembled, he would never fail to be with them, and assist them with his most strenuous exertions; and with all the honourable, excellent and distinguished persons he then saw around him, he should always be found to labour in the same field. (Great applause.)

The Chairman proposed "the health of the Marchioness of Downshire, the Marchioness of Hastings, and he hoped he might be allowed to add, not least in his estimation, the health of Emily, Marchioness of Londonderry, and the other female subscribers to this Institution." (Great applause.)

The Marquis of Downshire said, it was at all times a matter of satisfaction to him to attend the Meetings of this Institution, because it testified the regard he felt for the advancement of the comfort and happiness of the lower orders of society. In rising to return thanks for the honour they had done his mother, and the other ladies who had patronised the Society, it was to him a source of the greatest satisfaction to see assembled men of the highest rank, and

---

[illegible] London for [illegible] on Monday

[illegible] were received from [illegible]imo, stating, on the au[illegible] from Vienna, that a report [illegible]n that city of the surrender of [illegible]e Greek forces. It is to be hoped [illegible]easing intelligence may prove true.

London, Friday, March 11, 1825.---The recruiting for the army in India is going on with great activity. By the last returns from Ireland, it appears that 1600 men have been inlisted in that country for the British regiments serving in India. A considerable number of detachments from different regiments are now on their march to Portsmouth for embarkation.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

Yesterday (March 18.) the forty-second Anniversary of the Benevolent Society of St. Patrick was celebrated at the City of London Tavern.

At about six o'clock the Marquis of Londonderry took the Chair.

Among the distinguished persons present were, the Duke of Leinster, the Marquis of Lansdown, the Marquis of Downshire, Earl Darnly, Lord Killeen, Mr. O'Connell, Sir Thomas Esmonde, Mr. Blake, Mr. O'Connor, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord Palmerston, the Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland, a Deputation from the Bank of Ireland, the Governor of the Hibernian Joint Stock Bank, a Deputation from the Catholics of Ireland, the Directors of the Hibernian Mining Company, and of the Irish Manufactory Company.

The cloth being removed, *Non Nobis Domine* was sung.

The Marquis of Londonderry now rose---In proposing (said his Lordship) the toast which I am about to mention, I feel it my duty to state that I have this morning received his Majesty's commands to present to what the King is pleased to call this most excellent Institution, a donation of 100 guineas. (Lord cheers). His Lordship then proposed "The King," with four times four.---"God save the King" was then sung.

Toast---"The Royal Family," with three times three.

The Noble Chairman said, that the next toast which he was instructed to give was. "The Earl of Ulster and the Army;" but, from his particular profession, the company would now, perhaps, excuse him if he gave---"The Earl of Munster and the Navy."

"Rule Britannia" was sung.

The Chairman---I have now to state to the meeting that his Royal Highness the Duke of York sent to me this morning, and desired to express his regret that business of the utmost importance had prevented his attending this benevolent meeting. I beg to propose to you therefore "The Earl of Ulster and the Army." The above toast was drank with three times three, and was followed by the glee of "To arms, to arms."

The Chairman then stated, that previously to proposing the next toast, it became him to lay before the meeting a communication from the Committee. The purport of the communication was, that 400 children were at present upon the establishment, but that full clothing could only be supplied to 250 of them. The debt for the erection of the School-house had been liquidated, and the Committee hoped that, in the course of the ensuing year, they would be enabled fully to clothe those, who had been but partially clothed to the present time. The fullest investigation was desired by the Committee, who had expected 300*l.* by the will of the late Mr. Nollekins, which, however, had been disputed by another Charity; but it had finally been adjusted between them. The Noble Chairman than gave---"The Benevolent Society of St. Patrick," which was drank with three times three, and followed up by "St. Patrick's Day in the morning."

Here the Children supported by the Society, were paraded round the room.

The Duke of Leinster proposed the health of their worthy President, who had served his country in the field, and was now serving it at home.

Drank with three times three.

The Marquis of Londonderry---I am deeply penetrated by the honor, which, Gentlemen, you have done me in drinking my health, and especially by those manifestations of kindness which must for ever be impressed on my heart. I feel, that the sentiment, or rather toast, which you, Gentlemen, have expressed, is not given merely to myself, but to a family who have always cherished the interests of Ireland: and I stand here as the representative of one, in whom if one feeling more then any other was predominant, it was the love of Ireland. (Loud cheers.) I myself, Gentlemen, am an honest Irish soldier, and I will yield to no one in devotion to my country; or, speaking more plainly, to that soil which gave me birth. (Loud and repeated cheers.) It is not my good fortune, Gentlemen, to have been much

---

[illegible]ngeing up [illegible] Supply, Mr. [illegible] resolution, "Re[illegible] of this House, it is [illegible]me of profound peace, to [illegible]rvice of the current year the [illegible]0,438 regular land forces, exclu[illegible]hose for India, and also exclusive of [illegible]0 Royal Marines, of about 7,800 of Royal Artillery and Engineers, of 53,258 enrolled Militia Yeomanry and Volunteers in Ireland; and of 55,000 Militia, and 43,000 Yeomanry and Volunteers in England, and of 3000 Veterans; making in the whole 257,496 men actually in arms, or ready to be called out if necessary; exclusive also of Colonial troops at Ceylon, the Cape of Good Hope and in Africa, amounting to about 4000 men, not included in the above number." This resolution, which was seconded by *Colonel Johnson*, occasioned much discussion, in the course of which Mr. Bright complained that Ministers had not treated the House with proper respect in not giving it information respecting the three wars in which we had now been engaged, viz. :---the Algerine war, the Ashantee war, and the Burmese war. *Sir Chas. Forbes* contended that in the last of these we had been the aggressors and not the aggrieved party. The Marquess of Wellesley and Lord Hastings were not men likely to permit themselves to be bullied, and yet they had both evaded a war with the Burmese when there was great provocation to commence it. He maintained that we had no prospect of succeeding in a war with that people, and said, that even if we gained possession of the Burmese capital, we should have done but little to subdue the spirit of that high and gallant nation. He regretted that we had not sent 15 or 20,000 men to the East Indies, as the sending such a force would place our empire in the East out of the reach of all danger. The Hon. Member then complained of the mode adopted by the Directors of sending out troops to India, by crowding them into a single ship when they might distribute them in two or three.---*Mr. Lindsay* stated that the ships employed by the Company for the conveyance of troops, were better and more commodiously arranged than those of the Government at home. The Hon. Member in alluding to the fatal accident which had befallen the *Kent*, hoped his Majesty's Government would unite with the East India Company, in doing something handsome for the ship which so providentially rescued the unfortunate crew. After some further conversation the question was put to the vote, and there appeared, for Mr. Hume's motion 8---against it 102---majority 94. The resolutions for the supply were then put and carried.

London, Wednesday, March 9, 1825.---The intelligence received to-day of the mutiny of the Sepoys at Barrackpore, has caused a very great sensation. We are glad, however, to find that the affair has not been so serious as on the disclosure of the intelligence it appeared to be. On the first circulation of the report, India stock fell 7 or 8 per cent. but afterwards somewha recovered.

The House of Commons did not meet last night, in consequence of the Speaker's brother Colonel Sutton's death. He died on the 5th instant in the 42d year of his age, after a protracted illness. He was second son of his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury.

It is in agitation to purchase a piece of plate by subscription, and to present it to Captain Cook, the gallant commander of the *Cambria*, thro' whose exertions principally it was that the passengers and crew of the *Kent* were rescued.

Captain John Charritie was yesterday sworn into the command of the Ship *Bombay*, consigned to China direct.

Dr. Parr, who has long been in a lingering state, died on the 6th instant.

Mr. Rowcroft, the British Consul General in Peru, whose unexpected death we announced yesterday, was, it is said, accustomed to travel about the country in a military habit, by which he procured greater respect and attention from the people. The unfortunate accident which terminated his life happened only a few days previous to the entry of Bolivar into Lima. The Liberator immediately on learning the circumstance proceeded on a visit of condolence to Miss Rowcroft, the Consul's daughter.

Died on the 35th ultimo. at Bath, in the house of his grandfather, John Butler Butler, Commissary General, of a rapid decline, John James Francklin, aged 16, eldest son of Captain John Robinson Francklin, of the Hon'ble East India Company's Service.

station, and talents; for the more they contemplated the advantages to be derived, the more they must be persuaded that it was the duty of every man connected with Ireland to come forward with his means and talents to forward its interest. He was gratified to find, from the perusal of the Report, that the Institution was flourishing. Such a result would be at all times to him a source of peculiar satisfaction: and he begged to return them his best thanks for the honour they had done him, and he wished the Society all prosperity. (Cheers.) He hoped he might be allowed to propose the health of another Nobleman connected with another part of the country---he meant "the health of Lord Killeen." (Cheers.)

Lord Killeen then rose to return thanks, and was most cordially received by the Meeting. He said, he appeared amongst them as a mere Irishman, bearing about him no distinction but the shamrock, which was common to them all.---(Applause.) He begged to return them his most sincere thanks for the high honour they had done him.---(Applause.)

The Marquis of Downshire next proposed "the health of the Right Hon. W. Huskisson." Three times three.

Mr. Huskisson said, he could not boast of any connection, either personal or official, with Ireland; and he could, therefore, only attribute their kindness to that liberality which they had been accustomed to bestow upon all those individuals, who, according to the measure of their abilities, or the influence of their station, had exerted themselves to promote the prosperity of Ireland, which was intimately connected with the prosperity of the empire, and to do all in their power to cultivate mutual good will and reciprocal kindness and affection. (Cheers.) He could with truth assure them, that this principle had influenced the whole course of his public life, and that he had constantly referred to it whenever he had under his consideration any measure affecting either the commercial interests, or the general prosperity of Ireland. He should be wanting in the feelings of an Englishman, if he did not use his utmost endeavours to procure for Irishmen useful employment, and with employment, those comforts which attend industry in this country. If any thing were wanting to confirm a man, who could boast of no other connexion with Ireland than the common interest of a common country, in the propriety of supporting this institution, he should find it in the efforts which he had witnessed this evening, not merely to administer substantial relief, but to diffuse the benefits of education to helpless infancy. (Cheers.) He sincerely hoped that Charity might prosper and flourish, and by the force of its example, cement the union between the two countries, and bind them both by sentiments of mutual regard.---He begged, in conclusion, to thank them for the honour they had done him---an honour, he could assure them, quite unexpected, because he possessed no claims to such a distinction. (Applause.)

The healths of the Stewards, Treasurers, and officers of the Society, were then drank.

Mr. Blake, in returning thanks, intimated that the Commission on Education in Ireland would make their report soon after the Easter recess.

The Noble Chairman proposed the health of the Duke of Leinster,---Drank with three times three.

The Duke of Leinster returned thanks.

The Marquis of Londonderry begged to assure the Meeting that of all the honours which he had received from his Sovereign and others none had gone nearer to his feelings than the honour of being placed in their Chair, and which he regretted he had filled in so unworthy a manner.---(No, no.)---He really had his heart in the charity, and it was a satisfaction to him that when he descended from the throne it would be occupied by one who would bring far greater advantages to the Institution. The President for the next year was the Duke of Clarence. (Applause) He hoped then to see that the spirit of conciliation would have extended, and that they should see united in their support the Army, Navy, nay even the Church. (Applause.) He prayed that it might be so, for such Institutions were only calculated to promote better feelings and better understandings among all classes.

Mr. Lawless here rose and attempted to address the Chair; but, in the midst of the confusion which prevailed, the Noble Chairman and the distinguished characters who supported him retired.

A scene of confusion afterwards took place, of which Mr. Lawless was one of the principal heroes, such as no descripton could do justice to. A number of Gentlemen contended for the right of speaking, so vehemently for about an hour, that each spoke all the time, and not a word was heard from one of them.

THE NEW TIMES.---MARCH 24.

Among other business at the India House yesterday, was the confirmation of a pension of a thousand a year to that most distinguished individual, Major General Sir J Malcolm. It is honourable to the Company thus to testify their gratitude for services, which even in that vast field for talent, our Indian Empire, have seldom been paralleled. Indeed, Sir J. Malcolm is a very extraordinary character. To few men is it given to shine alike in the paths of literature, diplomacy, and war; but in each of these, Sir John has done more than enough, to build up a high and lasting celebrity. His works on *Persia*, the *Political History of India*, on thet *Sikhs*, and on *Central India*, have attracted the admiration of our best Reviewers, without distinction of party. He is probably no man living ... tive a part. From the year ... went as Assistant Resident to ... 1822, when he retired from the ... political direction of Central India, there ... few great political operations, in which he was not more or less consulted; and his negociations with the King of Persia, with Sciudia, Holkar, &c. &c. are masterpieces of ability in the diplomatic art.

As a soldier Sir John has been known from very early youth. It is two and forty years since he first arrived in India, where his peculiar aptitude in acquiring the languages of the country, joined to a talent still more valuable, that of conciliating the affections, and commanding the zealous exertions of the natives, soon marked him as an officer of the highest promise, whilst his commanding figure and personal intrepidity, rendered him no less conspicuous in the day of battle. But the feature which peculiarly marks his military character is devoted attachment to his companions in arms, the native soldiery. In all his works he has pleaded their cause with an affectionate energy; and in the field he has sought every means of encouraging and rewarding their valour, of providing for their health and comforts, and of converting even their prejudicies into means of advancing the public service. The natural consequence is, that no British Officer was ever more beloved, or respected by the native troops, nor ever obeyed by them with greater promptitude, than Sir John Malcolm.

The tribute of our humble praise to this distinguished officer is weak; but the *laudarid laudato viro* has stamped his name with a far higher commendation.---We need only refer to the recorded opinions of the Duke of Wellington, the Marquisses of Wellesley and Hastings, Lords Lake and Minto, and though last not least, to the eloquence of Mr. Canning, who, after moving the thanks of Parliament to Sir T. Hislop for his conduct in the battle of Mahidpoor, went on to say---"and also to Sir John Malcolm, who was second in command on that occasion, but who is second to none in valour and renown. The name of that gallant officer will be remembered in India, as long as the British flag is hoisted in that country."

LORD BYRON'S LETTERS.

Have you seen Galignani's publication of Byron's Letters?---Done into French from Dallas! How delightful---"Mon cher *Lord*"---and "L'Honorable *Mistress*"---This reminds me of the hearty laugh I used to have when I first began to read French Novels on English stories, at the Lover's Ah! chere *Miss!*---or rather---for so they generally printed it---"chere Miss," I suppose all the *vivida vis animi* of the Noble Poet has been stewed out in the translation, for a more *prosy* collection I have no great ambition to read. Hobhouse and Hanson were most laudably cautious of injury to public morals, when they applied for the Injunction. To be sure it would have shocked our feelings a little to find his Lordship so insensible to the charms of John Cam's society. He says, if I recollect right (for the book is not before me at this moment), something to this effect---"After the experience I have had with H——I am not very anxious to have a fellow traveller."

Perhaps in some part of this volume there may be redeeming passages which set my Lord and his friend Cam more in the light of a Pylades and Orestes, but I have not yet happened upon them: for to say the truth I can't get on for yawning.---What mortal can toil through such passages as these---"I am now putting the green drawing-room in order: the red will serve as a sleeping room: they will soon be ready; at least, I hope so."---This is very pretty upholsterer's talk, no doubt. Now for the man of fashion,---"As I have a friend here, we shall go to the Ball on the 12th. We shall drink tea with *Mistress* Byron at eight o'clock, and we expect to see you at the ball. If this Lady would procure us two rooms to dress in, we should be much obliged to her. If we are at the ball at ten or eleven o'clock, it will be soon enough. We shall return to Newstead by three or four o'clock."

No wonder the Lord Chancellor issued his Injunction to restrain the circulation of such dangerous writings as these. As the poor Deserter says in Gay's what d'ye call it.---

Oh! 'tis so moving, I can read no more.

L.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Florence, Dec.—It is expected that great numbers of persons will visit Rome, in order to profit by the plenary indulgences that are about to be distributed by the Leo XII., and many a sinner is waiting with anxiety for the day he is to be thoroughly white washed. We have lately been entertained with the following occurrence. About five months ago, the Court of Rome received a letter by a vessel that sailed from Alexandria to Civita Vechia, from the Viceroy of Egypt. This Prince informed the Pope, that he felt a great desire to civilize his subjects, but that means in his power were unfortunately of a very limited nature, and he therefore applied to his Holiness to afford him advice and assistance. He stated that he was under particular obligations to several Catholics residing in Egypt, who had rendered him peculiar services, and in order to befriend them, he had resolved to permit the free exercise of the Roman Catholic worship in his dominions. He therefore requested

Cardina... it was decid... nomination of ... even Canonical. ... ed Sub-Deacon, then a D... a Priest; the third day he ... and received from the hands of ... Pallium of archbishop of Memphis a... der of the Crescent, instituted by L... which had been transmitted at the same ti... with the letter from the Viceroy. The anointed of the Lord proceeded to Leghorn: here he was detained several days, and could not embark in consequence of contrary winds—he was frequently seen walking about the town in his canonical garments, the cross, suspended from his neck by a gold chain, dangling by the side of the insignia of the Mahomedan empire. He arrived at Alexandria, where, although he had the strongest letters of recommendation from the Father of the Faithful to the disciple of Omar, it was with considerable difficulty that he escaped the fury of the populace, and the bastinade of the Cadi. The letter written by the Viceroy for the nomination of a prelate, the decoration that was sent, every thing turned out to be a hoax. Mahomet gave strict orders that the disappointed Archbishop of Memphi should not be molested, and he was sent back to Europe by the first opportunity. This young man (he is only eighteen) has just landed at Lerici. Old Infallibility is extremely embarrassed and does not know how to dispose of the young Egyptian Archbishop. The inconcevable credulity of Leo X. and of the Cardinals is the subject of all sorts of jokes. Every body speaks of the mystification of the Court of Rome, who have mystified us for so many centuries.

Madrid. Jan. 3.---This Christmas time is the dullest I ever remember in Madrid, and yet the Court is here; the theatres, the walks, the bull-feasts are crowded, and exteriorly an appearance of comfort, but you meet not the faces you have been accustomed to; the Nobility, the opulent and respectable part of the community, are not among them; you observe more attentively, and you find out the greater part to be Royalist Volunteers and new military men, dressed out in their uniforms for holyday shew, bearing evidently in their looks that they were never intended for them, and that they are literally the rabble in disguise. On ordinary days the streets are half deserted, you meet nobody---you call upon your old acquaintances, and if you do not learn they are in prisons or in exile, you find them in their worst apartments brooding over their misfortunes, and instead of a merry chit-chat, the conversation is reduced to "What are the intentions of the Government? is the present state of things to last for ever? Impossible; but when are we to have a change, and how; or some amelioration," You commisserate with them, give them hopes of better times, and are glad to take your leave.

There are no indications of any other---that is to say, of any better state, on the part of Government. There are continual juntas of the Ministers to expose their views, and consult what is best to be done, and we hear continually of moderation, reform, amnesties, &c. ---but it is all talk; for the daily acts of oppression are in direct contradiction to any intentions of the kind. A few days ago, General Copons, the Political Chief, who presided at Goiffien's condemnation, was sentenced to six years' "presidio," and the Fiscal of the cause for the whole of his life. We were led to believe that the King would visit the prisons with Prince Maximilian on the New Year's day, and show a splendid act of kingly magnanimity, by releasing the unfortunates, one and all, confined for their Constitutional sentiments, and thus make them loving subjects; but Ferdinand was incapable of so much. On the Queen's birth day, it was said, an amnesty was to come out. Some one spoke to the King about it. His Majesty replied, that perhaps if he were solicited by individuals for pardon, he might grant it. This was not made known, nor was there time to make it known; the only person who was informed of it was the Marquesa de Villafranca, and she immediately sent in a petition in favour of her husband, which was attended to, and the Marquis is at liberty. It is strange that men who do not consider themselves guilty of any crime, should ask to be pardoned, but it is evidently not the intention at present to revoke voluntarily the decrees of banishment, notwithstanding it is said that on Twelfth day the amnesty is to come out.

We are likewise daily amused with reports of changes of Ministers, and the fall of Zea Bermudez is said to be near at hand. This man has managed to create more enemies than almost any one of his predecessors ever had. On the other hand the others are said to be all but dismissed---Calomard, Aimerich and Ballasteros. At this Court every thing gives way to intrigue---no sooner is one in than all are for getting him out, and it is not confined to the highest situations; not an office in the Palace but the clerks are intriguing against and calumniating one another, even to the porters, who attend to keep order on the Minister's audience days. The affairs of Europe, the affairs of the country---in short, every thing, gives way to

wife a... have found ... the intolerable ... jected. The Infan... by inches, and would no... the ridiculous ceremonies o... King, tired by her continual com... gry manners, told her at last she wa... to please herself, but requested she wou... form with a more cheerful temper to such cer... monies as were indispensible. The Infantes now dine apart from the rest of the family, go out when they please, and have their private box at the theatres. If she were the wife of Don Carlos she would rule the place; the Ministers are half afraid of her as it is. If she were Queen, things would not longer remain as they are. She is extremely amiable and good to those about her, but when thwarted she is the devil.

Ugarte now does not meddle at all; he only wishes to retain what he has, and enjoy the *otium cum dignitate*. Corpas is the man endeavouring to tread in his steps, and takes to himself the agency of Government favours. He is at variance with Zea Bermudez, but has attached himself to the Minister of Finance, and he finds the latter connection more profitable. Lists are brought to him every morning of what is wanted He strikes his pen through the pretensions that are extravagant and impossible, and to the others he affixes a price. The parties decide then whether they will pay it, or pursue the subject through another channel.

The following extract relates to a singular and interesting race of people who opposed the progress of Ismael Pacha, in his expedition to the southward, for the purpose of conquering the various tribes on the borders of the Nile. It is taken from an article in the last Edinburgh Review, entitled the Geography of Ethiopia.

"The next foe whom the Pacha met were a native race of formidable and peculiar aspect. The Shageia, or Sheygya, are mostly subjects to the King of Merawe, whose dominions lie along that part of the Nile which bends to the east and north, after passing Dongola. No African race presents a character more strongly marked. Though their colour be jet black, their form suggests nothing of the negro. The regularity of their features, the softness of their skin, the lustre of their eye, remind us of the finest specimens of the Arab race, and might even rank them as Europeans. Mr. W., indeed, hesitates not to declare, that their clear glossy black appeared to him the finest colour that could be *selected* for a human being! Be this however as it may, the Shageia seem to have attained to a degree of intellectual culture unknown to any other African nation south of Egypt. Learned men are held in high estimation; and the leading branches of Mahommedan science are taught in schools, to which youth from the neighbouring countries resort. Mr. Burckhardt saw some books that had been copied at Merawe, as beautifully written as any by the scribes at Cairo. The bulk of the nation, however, is devoted to very different pursuits; and in their habits appear much to resemble the early feudal militia of Europe. They have servants from Nubia and other neighbouring districts, upon whom they devolve the cultivation of the ground, while they give themselves up almost wholly to war and military exercise. Their force consists mainly in cavalry, and their horsemanship is considered equal to that of the Mamelukes. The forays of this people extend on one side to the Upper Cataract of the Nile, and on the other as far as to Darfour. They rush to battle with a delight, and even gaiety, of which there is scarcely any other example. A virgin, richly attired, and seated on a dromedary, gives the signal, by calling out *Lilli-lilli-loo*, a sound used also at their festivals. The Shageia then 'ride up to the very 'faces of their enemy, with levity and gaiety of 'heart as to a festival; they then give the *Sa-'lam aleikoum*!" "Peace be with you!"---the peace of death, which is to attend the lance that instantly follows the salutation: mortal thrusts are given and received with the words of love upon their lips. This contempt of death, this mockery of what is most fearful, is peculiar to themselves,---the only people to whom arms are playthings and war a sport.'

"This daring prowess, which would have rendered these warriors truly formidable to troops, which, like those of the Pacha, were at best but a brave militia, went for nothing, through one defect. Though not without the means of procuring fire-arms, they had disdained their use, and proudly adhered to the weapons of their

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 08 April, 2017

…gates of
…mit.' They
…eir encampment,
… from the north, and
…rom the west, but we will
…he Pacha endeavoured to inti-
… by a display of fire-works; but
…d out, 'What! is he come to make
… against heaven too!' and their courage was
elevated by the idea of having heaven for their
ally. Several skirmishes were fought with
doubtful success. At length, while Ismael's
troops were lying secure, and in a somewhat
straggling state at Korti, they found themselves
suddenly enveloped by three or four thousand
of 'black horsemen of the desert.' He could
form his line very imperfectly, when the assault
began, and with such fury, that the Egyptian
vanguard was driven in at every point. As
soon, however, as the vollies of musquetry began
to play, and the Shageia found that the magic
by which their necromancers had undertaken
to intercept the balls had no power, they de-
clined the unequal contest. Most of the caval-
ry saved themselves by flight; but the infantry
were almost entirely cut to pieces. So ineffec-
tive indeed were their weapons, that the Egyp-
tian army had not one killed, and only seven-
teen wounded, while six or seven hundred of
the Shageia lay stretched on the field. The
latter now took refuge in a high mountain posi-
tion, entrenched within a chain of stone forts,
whence, deeming themselves secure, they sent
forth loud shouts of defiance. The Pacha, in
fact, hesitated not a little in advancing to the
assault; but he succeeded in throwing a shell
into the encampment. The barbarians at first
crowded round it, and were amused by its move-
ments; but when it burst, and wounded
several, they cried out, that the spirits of
hell were come against them, and were
too mighty for them---abandoned their posi-
tion, and put themselves in full flight. The
Pacha overtook them at Shendi, where, by pru-
dent measures, he in a great measure overcame
their enmity. The fellahs and women were sent
back to cultivate their fields, and a considerable
body of the warriors were prevailed upon to ac-
company him in the expedition against Senaar."

A NEW HAMMERSMITH GHOST.

There is now a new Hammersmith ghost frightening that neighbourhood, and the trick has been carried on for upwards of a month, to the serious injury of many persons, "however it may make the judicious laugh" Hammersmith and its neighbourhood is peculiarly fitted for such an exhibition, as there is a vast variety of lanes in all directions leading to the malls along the banks of the Thames, to Shepherd's Bush, to Bradmore, to Acton, &c., so that any person choosing to practice such "jokes" has the ready means of "disappearing." In those different lanes and by-roads, a tall figure, dressed in white, is in the habit of appearing and crossing the paths of females, and sud-denly disappearing; but is limited to no spot, the lanes and places already alluded to, having been the scenes of its exploits. Many persons have been seriously alarmed by this figure, which is rendered of tall and theatrically ap-paling stature. On Friday last, the new ghost crossed the path of a female belonging to the Angel public house, in Angel-lane, Hammer-smith; and such female was in consequence so ill, that her life was despaired of by her friends; and down to the present hour she is subjected to constantly returning and danger-ous fits. The "ghost," subsequently way-laid a hard working man, passing along the by-road from the Hammersmith Waterworks to the Mall; and notwithstanding the unghostliness of such conduct, the humane "ghost" *jumped* upon the poor man's back, threw him down, and then vanished from him. But the joke ended not here—the poor man, by the fall oc-casioned by the 'joke' of the "ghost," had his arm broken! These proceedings proving the substantial character of the ghost, naturally enough aroused the indignation of many of the inhabitants; and several of them arranged to await the visitations of this amiable personage, so adjusting circumstances, that if the ghost appeared at all, it would have been rather difficult for any of its tangible qualities to escape the "springes" set for it. But the ghost has not since appeared; however, the women, as well as the man, are still suffering from the ghost's tricks.

It appears that Greece is distracted by party spirit. That the names of Russia and England (we should put the latter first, but from courtesy and good breeding) are used by different leaders, as demonstrative of the policy by which they affect to be guided; or the con-nexion which they may be disposed to seek.

…court,
…as as to the
…he South-Ame-
…tter from Lisbon,
…, that the obstacles to the
… independence of Brazil were
…unted, and that it was expected
… mail will convey intelligence of the
…throw of the Ministry, and the adoption
of that measure. Letters from Mexico assure us, that the subject of the revision of the Tariff will be taken up before the month of January. A reduction of the duties on calicoes and other British fabrics may be expected to take place. The British Agent in Mexico is unceasing in his efforts to accomplish this object. From Stockholm we learn, that Sir B. BLOOMFIELD is to be created a Scotch pueer---we presume the writer meant "an Irish peer." The disputes between the two branches of the House of Brunswick, which have been pending in the German Chancery *for many centuries*, appear to have been brought to a definitive arrangement---who shall now complain of that best of men, LORD ELDON?---The KING OF NAPLES having died one day, is to be buried on another. PARIS---The Emigrés. Since the proposal of the indemnity to the sufferers by the Revolution in France, every one is on the alert to bring forward some proof of his sufferings. All are anxious to prove themselves in some respects the victims of the Revolution. "Happy times," exclaims the *Courier Francais*, "when the victims are distinguished only by their honours, their splendour, their places, their pensions, their carriages, and their servants! Since the business of suffering has become so lucrative, every body wishes to prove himself a sufferer. Deeds and parchments are examined with care, and every man seems to say to himself---"Who knows if I myself might not also have been a victim, without ever suspecting it?"---The system of licensed gambling which exists in France, is more productive to the Treasury than is generally supposed. About a month ago the privilege was farmed for three years, for a sum which is not named, but some idea may be formed of it, when we state, that one of the disappointed candidates charges the Ministry with having, from corrupt motives, accepted the offer of another, although by his own tender the State would have gained in three years 1,600,000f. more than by the present contract. New York and other American Papars to the 9th ult., con-tain what the Americans call a very longthy speech from Governor CLINTON, entering at great detail into the affairs of the United States in general, and of the State of New York in particular. The Governor calculates (rather sanguinely) that "*in less* than thirty years New York will be *the third city* in point of numbers in the civilized world, and the second, *if not the first*, in point of commerce!!!" The son of the Governor of Kentucky has been apprehended for a very atrocious murder, and awaits his trial for the alleged offence. One of the Papers speaks of him as the greatest mon-ster in his country.

M. Cousin, the young French philosopher who was arrested, and imprisoned in Prussia, on a charge of being engaged in revolutionary plots, is about to be liberated. He refuses, however, to accept of his discharge, unless on condition of having a trial, in which his inno-cence may be cleared and his enemies confound-ed. As M. Cousin has been from his earliest youth devoted to the study of the Greek philo-sophy, and has adapted many of the abstruse interpretations put upon the old doctrines by the German school, there can be little doubt that the Prussian police mistook his platonic for political mysticism, and converted his cor-respondence about the Prince of Philosophy into plots against the Princes of the Confedera-tion.

EAST INDIA HOUSE.

Yesterday a Ballot was taken at the East India House for the determination of the follow-ing question, viz :---

"That this Court having taken into its con-sideration the Papers printed in pursuance of its order of the 3d March last, relating to the pecuniary transactions of the house of Messrs. Wm. Palmer and Co. at Hyderabad, with the Government of His Highness the Nizam, is of opinion that there is no ground for imputing corrupt motives to the late Governor General of India, the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings K. G. B. or to any Member of the Bengal Go-vernment. At the same time this Court feels called upon to record its approval of the Political Despatches to the Bengal Government, under date the 24th May 1824, 28th November, 1821, 9th April, 1823, and 21st January, 1824.

At six o'clock the glasses were closed and de-livered to the Secretaries, who reported the question to be decided in the affirmative.

For the question.....575
Against it.....306
Majority for the question..269

THE KENT EAST INDIAMAN AND CAPTAIN COOK.

Our readers will be pleased to learn from the following letter sent to the agents of the mer-chant ship Cambria, that the Captain, and crew,

…exertions saved so many
…ve had their services appreciat-
…r quarter :---

India House, March 17, 1825.

…ntlemen---In reference to your communi-cation of yesterday, I am instructed to acquaint you, that the Court of the East India Company have resolved, that as Agents to the owners of the ship Cambria, and to Captain Cook, you be paid the undermentioned sums, in compensa-tion for the losses and expences occasioned to them by the assistance rendered to the passen-gers and ship's company of the Kent East India-man, viz :---

On account of the Captain---
For payment of bill for provisions, &c.....£287 11 0
For diet, &c. of the passengers.... 287 10 0
On account of the owners---
For demurrage, &c.....£300 0 0

Warrants for the sums above mentioned are now payable to you at the treasury in this house; also, warrant for the following sums, which the Court have resolved to present to Capt. Cook, his officers, passengers, and crew, regarding which a communication has been this day ad-dressed to Captain Cook, viz.

To Captain Cook.....£600
To his first mate.....100
To the carpenter, acting as second mate 50
To the crew (nine persons) each 10*l*. 90
To the miners (26 persons) each 15*l*. 390

The Court have also authorised their agent at Falmouth to present the ten persons proceed-ing in the capacity of miners of a superior class with such cabin stores as may contribute to their comfort and convenience during their intended voyage, to the extent of 100*l*.

I am, Gentlemen, your most obedient hum-ble servant,

(Signed) J. DART, Secretary.

POPULATION OF MANCHESTER AND LIVERPOOL.

MANCHESTER AND SALFORD.

In 1757 the No. of Houses was	3,316	population 19,839
1773	4,268	27,246
1821	21,156	138,788
1824	25,913	163,888

LIVERPOOL.

In 1720 the No. of Houses was	2,367	population 11,833
1760	5,156	25,787
1801	11,785	77,708
1811	16,162	94,376
1821	20,339	118,972
1824	22,756	135,000

Mr. O'CONNELL.---(From the *Dublin Evening Post*).---Henderson's Hotel, March 15.---Mr. O'Connell has been to-day to visit His Royal Hignness the Duke of York, accompa-nied by Sir T. Esmonde, Mr. M'Donnell, and Mr. Bagot, Mr. O'Connell having left his name yesterday at the Horse-Guards---(It is not usual for the Duke to receive civilians.) The Duke received Mr. O'Connell very warm-ly; his manner was most courteous and flatter ing; he talked to Mr. O'Connell of his exami-nation before the Committee, and paid him some compliments on the facility which his profession afforded him in the answering of questions. It is proper to remark that Sir Her-bert Taylor, and Sir Henry Torrens were also most kind and courteous to Mr. O'Connell. I have been given to understand that the Bill of Sir F. Burdett will be preceded by four reso-lutions, of such a character that it is confidently anticipated we shall have a very large majority in the Commons, and a very respectable one in the Lords. Lord Duncannon, who appears to know the constitution of both Houses better than most persons, is very sanguine of this result."

Mr. O'Connell left town on Monday night, on his return to Dublin. He intends, it is said, to be in London again after Easter.

Orange Institution.—Yesterday the Orange-men of Ireland, in Grand Lodge assembled, came to an unanimous resolution to dissolve their body. We hope and trust that the individuals of that body will exert themselves to promote harmony and cordiality, and that they will never again render it necessary for us to revert to old times or ancient enmities.—*Dublin Evening Post, March* 19.

Almost all the provincial papers teem with allusions to the supposed immediate dissolution of Parliament. We are enabled to state as a positive fact, that there is no intention at pre-sent of dissolving the Parliament during this year. The state of Ireland appears too alarm-ing to Ministers to allow them to entertain any idea of a general election, till some plan is matured for the permanent tranquillity of that injured nation. We fear that a Cabinet so dis-cordantly composed as the present, is not likely to agree upon any great or comprehensive measure of relief; but perhaps they contemplate some palliative, which may, for a time at least, allay the mutual animosity of the hostile parties. Even this, however, seems to them a task not to be accomplished with due effect during the present year; and on that account, principally, all idea of a general election is for the present abandon-ed.---*Times*.

"I close my last words to the Catholic Asso-ciation with the strong hope, that the spirit of conciliation which has sprung up in England, will be met by a corresponding glow of dis-creet, but at the same time, generous confi-dence; and that, flinging away idle fears and old jealousies, we shall evince a cordial and lively disposition to make such an arrangement as shall be satisfactory to all parties; and shall demonstrate our unaffected desire to consoli-date the strength, and increase the security of the Empire."

FROM THE GLOBE AND TRAVELLER.

SCOTCH NOVELS.

"A Constant Reader" sends us the following unjust and splenetic effusion :—

More Annals yet—more Adam Blairs—
More Whites and Blacks of Scottish Life—
More Legatees— more Sandy Heirs!
Another!—whar d'ye call her—Wife!
O, won't they sear—oh, won't they burn!
They should be *check'd* as well as tartan—
Zounds! let plain English have a turn.
Or I must write for Day and Martin.

New heaps are heap'd—new bales on bales—
The sea was weary when it bore'em!
There's such a string of Wiskey Tales,
I wish our waggon-horses wore'em.
I'm sick of Scotch—I'm very sick
Of Northern Novels—meant to sell—
I wish Scotch fame would go and kick
The bucket in St. Ronan's Well!

Oh! Adam Blair is Adam bore—
St Ronan's Well is very dry—
The Legatees are very poor—
The Spae Wife's spells are spelt awry—
Red Gauntlet's very seldom read.
The lights and shades made no effect—
Sir Andrew Wylie's "lapp'd in lead",
The next thank heaven—we still expect,

A FEW QUERIES.

Whether time is ever to arrive with us, when the graces of oratory shall be accompanied by the appropriate gestures of the body?--and whe-ther the present system of sprawling, plunging, and thumping, does not considerably less resem-ble the persuasive and natural afforts of in-tellect, than the contortions of a galvanised corpse?

Whether it is quite fair to be always reproach-ing our continental neighbours for commenc-ing buildings which they never finish, while we exhibit Somerset House (the finest and most centrical object of our Metropolis) with an in-tire wing yet unbuilt, and thus left for the best of a century.

Why, in carrying on the process of Macada-mizing, our finest streets and thoroughfares are converted into manufactories for roads, and blocked up for intire months with that object?--why some piece of waist ground elsewhere might not do pretty nearly as well? or, whe-ther there is any thing in the mysteries of Ma-cadamization resembling those of a beef steak, which, according to the most approved recipes, is good for nothing unless cooked on the spot?

Whether, by the years consumed in building our courts of justice, while our vast and splen-did theatres are the work of but a few months, any thing else is intended than a sly commen-tery on "the law's delay?"

For how many years it is to happen in "this great nation," (as we delight to call it) that while other capitals boast of superb palaces for their national pictures, a foreigner shall be di-rected, when inquiring for ours, to a paltry little house in Pall Mall, where he will find them to the number of ten or a dozen, in just such rooms as many a retired cheesemonger would be far from being proud of?

Whether the tenacity with which our brave troops keep possession of the Mews, blocking up thereby all the avenues to Leicester Square and the greatest part of Soho, southward, (and this too when sappers and miners, in the shape of bricklayers and builders, have been for years pressing upon them step by step) has been equalled by any thing since the siege of Troy?

Whether the opening into Lincoln's Inn Fields, commenced fourteen years ago, by way of Pickett Place, shall ever be completed?-and whether, if that event should ever occur, it would not be a great treat to mark the asto-nishment of many of the neighbouring inhabi-tants at the first sight of that *terra incognita*, many thousands (from its having been always so carefully shut up) never having so much as dreamt of its existence?

Whether the selecting of the *figurantes* for our national theatres is a question of heads or of heels?---and, if of the latter, whether, in the lower proportions of the figure, something less substantial than the balustrades of Westminster bridge might not do nearly as well, and even look something better?-*Lit. Gazette*.

"The Porte will employ no less than 4 armies to subdue the Morea and the continent of Greece. The first of these armies is to consist of troops assembled along the Asiatic coast, and will be conveyed from thence to the Pe-loponnesus in European transports, escorted by the Turkish fleet. The Captain Pacha, it is said, will not take the chief command of this fleet, in order to avoid all misunderstanding with Ibra-him Pacha, to whom the supreme direction of the entire expedition against the Greeks will be confided; and this in conformity with a Firman of the Sultan, long ago addressed to Ibrahim Pacha, and which is now to be renew-ed. The second army, under the command of Ibrahim in person, is to consist of the Egyptian troops, and to land in the Morea. The 3rd, and most numerous army, is to be organized by Rechib Pacha at Larissa, and to consist of all the troops that can be spared in Rumelia, Bul-garia, Macedonia, and the Danube. The [illegible] army is to consist of Albanian troops, and advance to Etolia."

BOMBAY:---Printed and Published for the PROPRIETORS, at the Courier Press, No. Church Gate Street, by *SHREECRUS[illegible] JAGONNATHJEE PRABHOO*, Hindoo, of 15, Pallow Street, without the For[illegible] Bombay.